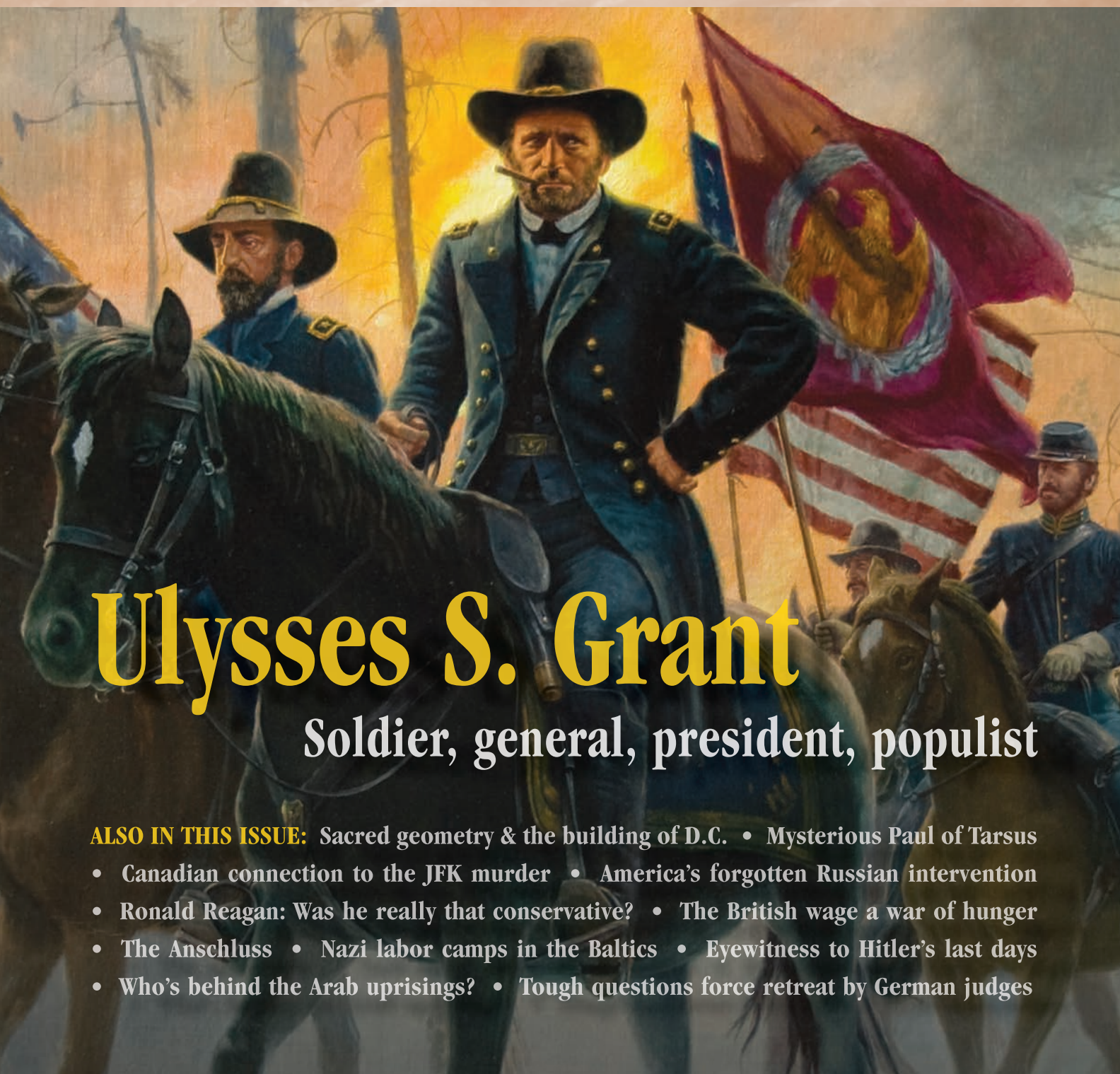
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XVII NUMBER 3 MAY/JUNE 2011 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Ulysses S. Grant

Soldier, general, president, populist

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE: Sacred geometry & the building of D.C. • Mysterious Paul of Tarsus • Canadian connection to the JFK murder • America's forgotten Russian intervention • Ronald Reagan: Was he really that conservative? • The British wage a war of hunger • The Anschluss • Nazi labor camps in the Baltics • Eyewitness to Hitler's last days • Who's behind the Arab uprisings? • Tough questions force retreat by German judges

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

MAY/JUNE 2011 ❖ Volume XVII ❖ Number 3

Table of Contents

Grant: Why They Hate Him

By Marc Roland

4 Smeared by historians as a drunken general and a corrupt president, Grant was perhaps the only man in the North who was able to beat the South. What is the truth about this man, who certainly had his ups and downs? . . .

Saul of Tarsus (aka Paul the Apostle)

By Harrell Rhome, Ph.D.

12 A man of mystery, Paul of Tarsus is surely the second most important figure in the history of the Christian church. But was he being used by the Roman ruling class? Harrell Rhome explores some shocking possibilities in a controversial piece bound to inform—and perhaps even infuriate. . . .

Secrets of the District of Columbia

By John Tiffany

16 What did the architects of the District of Columbia have in mind for the capital of the fledgling United States of America? Perhaps it takes the wizardry of a professional astrologer to puzzle it out. Turns out Washington is chock full of zodiacs, horoscopes and other secret symbolism. . . .

Who's Behind the Arab Revolutions?

By M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

20 We would like to think it's all about freedom and democracy, these revolutions sweeping the Arab world. But, according to Johnson, it's all about Islamic banking, which doesn't charge interest. . . .

Canadian Connection to JFK's Killing

By Michael Bradley

22 Canada played a key role in the historic events of modern North America, from the Cuban Missile Crisis to the JFK assassination, says controversial scholar Michael Bradley. . . .

U.S. Intervention in Bolshevik Russia

By M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

27 For once our leaders attacked the right enemy—by some quirk of fate—when we invaded the Communists' evil empire, at both the eastern and western ends of the monster, in this little-remembered episode. . . .

Was Reagan All That Conservative?

By Pat Shannan

31 Many a conservative still reveres "the Gipper" to this day. But even before he became president, wiser heads were pointing to Ronald Reagan as a counterfeit conservative. How was the wool so effectively pulled over everyone's eyes? . . . .

Britain's War of Starvation

By Joaquin Bochaca

38 Food and medicine were denied to women, children and other innocent civilians, even England's former allies, by perfidious Albion during World War II. What happened to human rights and the rule of international law we were fighting for? . . . .

Labor Camps in the Baltics & Finland

By Henrik Holappa

43 Not satisfied to claim they were exterminated by Nazis in Poland, the Jews insist they were also genocided in the Baltic states in a whole other set of death camps created for them. A Finnish Revisionist says, however, evidence is nowhere to be found. . . .

Farewell Berlin: Hitler at the End

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann—Conclusion

50 As the terrible war wound down toward its end and a horrible "peace," Hitler shared with insider Hermann Giesler his dreams of building a better Europe. Even as the Reich was crumbling, Hitler refused to look back. . . .

What Should White Nationalists Do?

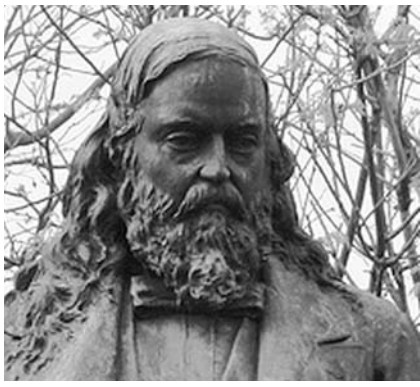
By Charles Edsall Whitlock

60 A new book is out, by a young man who dared to stand up to a hypocritical academic establishment. It may give readers some ideas about where the white nationalist movement could go. . . .

Young Revisionist Stymies Court

Translated by J.M. Damon

62 Rather than wait to be attacked for practicing freedom of conscience, a new breed of young Revisionists has developed a daring new tactic. They actually accuse themselves of the thought "crimes" invented by the enemy, and then challenge the system to prove they are guilty. And it is working. . . .



Featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: *Was Grant a hero or butcher?*—3
JFK and the cigar crisis—24
Assassination plots against Castro—25
History You May Have Missed—36
News You May Have Missed—49
A letter from Arno Breker—57
A Reich of art and culture—58
Book Review: *Taking Our Own Side*—60
Letters to the Editor—67-68

PERSONAL FROM THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

THE BARNES REVIEW

Editor & Publisher: Willis A. Carto
Assistant Editor: John Tiffany
Managing Editor/Art Director: Paul Angel
Art & Content Consultant: Peter Papaherakles
Board of Contributing Editors:

Joaquin Bochaca
Barcelona, Spain

Prof. George W. Buchanan
Washington, D.C.

Matthias Chang, J.D.
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Trevor J. Constable
San Diego, California

Harry Cooper
Hernando, Florida

Dale Crowley Jr.
Washington, D.C.

Sam G. Dickson, J.D.
Atlanta, Georgia

Paul Fromm
Ontario, Canada

Mark Glenn
Careywood, Idaho

Stephen Goodson
Cape Town, South Africa

Prof. Ray Goodwin
Victoria, Texas

Juergen Graf
Moscow, Russia

Michael A. Hoffman II
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Peter Huxley-Blythe
Nottingham, England

M.R. Johnson, Ph.D.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Thomas Kues
Stockholm, Sweden

Richard Landwehr
Brookings, Oregon

Dr. Edgar Lucidi
Corona del Mar, California

Carlo Mattogno
Palestrina, Rome, Italy

Daniel W. Michaels
Washington, D.C.

Grace-Eki Oyama
Osaka, Japan

Michael Collins Piper
Washington, D.C.

Lady Michele Renouf
London, England

Harrell Rhome, Ph.D.
Corpus Christi, Texas

E. Stanley Rittenhouse
Warrenton, Virginia

Vincent J. Ryan
Washington, D.C.

Victor Thorn
State College, Pennsylvania

Fredrick Töben, Ph.D.
Adelaide, Australia

James P. Tucker Jr.
Washington, D.C.

Udo Walendy
Vlotho, Germany

The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Periodical rate postage paid at Washington, D.C. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to use Visa or MasterCard. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial (only) inquiries please call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to assure delivery. **Advertising**: Media Placement Service, Sharon Ellsworth, 301-729-2700; fax 301-729-2712. **Website:** barnesreview.com. **Email for Business Office:** tbrca@aol.com. **Editor:** TBReditor@gmail.com. **Send regular mail to:** TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

(all issues mailed in closed envelope)

• **U.S.A.**
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124

• **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $65; **2 years:** $130.

• **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $80. Via Air Mail *only.*
(TBR accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-3	$10 each
	4-7	$9 each
	8-19	$8 each
	20 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes:	$99 per year for 1996-2010 (Vols. II-XVI)	
Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

Flash: America's unholy alliance with Israel is paying off in the only way it possibly could: It has proved disastrous. We all know it has cost U.S. taxpayers billions and billions of dollars. But that does not count the internal price—quite enormous, far more than the mere dollar cost. Consider the cost to our boys in lifeblood. Consider the Afghan boys murdered to take their fingers and other body parts. (See *American Free Press* newspaper, #15, April 11, 2011.) Consider what is happening to our freedom, perhaps the main target of the conspirators. Our so-called president, Nobel Peace Prize "winner" Barack Obama, now has at least three wars going in the Middle East for Israel.

That's why when a magazine like TBR comes along, it has the support of the best people in the United States, those who think for themselves and aren't afraid to speak out. See our story in this issue by Dr. Raphael Johnson on page 20 on what's going on right now in the Middle East and who is funding the revolutionaries. While we all hope that the Arabs are revolting against their oppressive masters, Johnson tells us that once again the bankers and the world's global elite are behind the unrest.

Our lead story this issue is on another topic, the forgotten president of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. The front cover is based on a painting by Mort Kunstler, an amazingly prolific and talented painter of historical scenes whose artwork can be found for sale on the Internet in many places. This particular painting, *On to Richmond*, was commissioned and donated to the U.S. Army War College by the Class of 1991. (See more at www.USAWC.org)

This painting depicts then-Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on the field during the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5-7, 1864. To Grant's right is depicted Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac. Meade's forces had crossed the Rappahannock River on May 4 but were forced to stop in the area known as "the Wilderness" to wait for the supply train to catch up. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee resolved to attack the Federal forces while they were in the difficult Wilderness terrain. Fighting was so intense, and the weather so dry, that the trees and underbrush in many places caught fire, burning and killing hundreds of the wounded. The swallow-tailed red flag is the Army of the Potomac Headquarters banner.

Grant wrote his memoirs, and finished them two days before he died. Rated by experts as the best memoirs ever penned by a general since Caesar, they are worth a read whether you hate Grant or admire him. Note, they are now available from TBR Book Club. See the ad on the inside front cover page for more. ✦

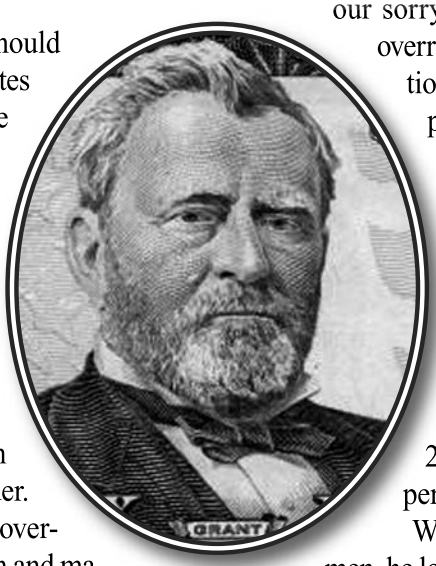
—John Tiffany
Assistant Editor

ULYSSES S. GRANT: HERO OR BUTCHER?

Too many "men in the street," he may be forgotten except for confusing riddles about, "Who is buried in Grant's Tomb?" But Ulysses S. Grant occupies a very important place in American history, like it or not. He was a poor businessman, an incompetent politician and statesman, but a remarkably successful general.

Readers might think TBR is pro-Confederacy and be surprised we are featuring this Yankee general on our cover. We have done articles defending the right of states to secede and the Southern cause, and we have criticized Abraham Lincoln and other Northern war criminals.

But our dedication is to the truth. It should be pointed out that the War Between the States and the whole greater conflict between the sections was the brainchild of the global plutocratic conspirators in the Rothschild sphere of influence. That being said, there are many points that are admirable about the horse-loving ex-president.



Grant's wartime tactics and strategy, although ruthless, were successful. While Lincoln shanghaied young German and Irish men off the docks as they landed in America, Grant used them as cannon fodder. His idea of how to wage war was to use overwhelming force of superior numbers of men and materiel. The agrarian Confederacy could not stand up against this approach. The South had no "new blood" coming in, and no great manufacturing capabilities. But such is war.

While we should avoid any "advance to barbarism," there is some truth in the argument that a nation at war cannot stand on principle. The best thing is to avoid war. Grant said, "There was never a time when, in my opinion, some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of the sword." Grant fought to win, unlike modern American politicians and political warriors, with their no-win wars, so profitable for the military-industrial-banking complex. He said: "The art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is. Get at him as soon as you can. Strike him as hard as you can. And keep moving on."

Grant is vastly underrated. He took over an Army with a history of retreating and losing. He faced many disadvantages but met every test and rose to the occasion unlike anything ever seen in American history.

Telling also was his failure to prevent the changes involved in that departure, although he was the most powerful military leader of his time. Clearly, other forces more influential than the top offices he held canceled out Grant's ability to oppose those trends he foresaw as ruinous to the future of his country. No contrast between his transitional time and our sorry epoch appears more clearly than in his overruled efforts to save the South from exploitation by largely Jewish war profiteers and his postwar plans to relocate America's black population to the Caribbean. These agendas comprise the greatest political blasphemies any modern U.S. politician could possibly make.

Yet, had they been implemented, the subsequent development of our nation and its condition today would have resulted in the opposite of everything our 20th-century predecessors and we have experienced.

While Grant may have been a poor judge of men, he looked beyond, to the needs of Man. Such social far-sightedness contributed to his political downfall, but it was the stuff of which his greater historical legacy was made. In the retrospect of the 126 years since his untimely death, he looms ever larger for his bold solutions to the "Negro Problem," as it was known during the late 19th century, and the "Jewish Question"—solutions, or even issues, that are no longer discussed in polite, gentile society. Hence the attention focused instead today on overstating his personal failings, as petty distractions from the genuinely important aspects of his life.

So be it, then. TBR, as is its mission, simply tries to supply the facts regarding Grant. As always, make up your own mind about him. And let us know what you think. ✦

—JOHN TIFFANY, Assistant Editor

A NEW LOOK AT THE MAN ON THE $50 BILL

Ulysses S. Grant:

Why the Mainstream Likes to Bash Him

MENTION THE NAME "ULYSSES S. GRANT" to most Americans at least slightly aware of their country's history, and they will tell you he was a whiskey-sodden "Civil War" general whose post-bellum presidency was notable for its corruption. But there is a lot more to this man, once America's most popular president, when he took office, than the establishment would have you think. A review of certain incidents in Grant's career may explain why his memory is regularly sullied by the modern mass media whenever it gets that chance. One North Carolina legislator, Patrick T. McHenry, has even suggested as recently as 2010 that Grant be replaced on the $50 bill with "a better man."

BY MARC ROLAND

Americans' sketchy appreciation of Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885) is reflected in the decline of his New York City mausoleum. Decades of neglect and vandalism beginning in the 1960s have rendered the grand structure a graffiti-smeared haven for narcotics traffickers and homeless vagrants.

The process of urban decay steadily pushed it toward the brink of demolition until 1994, when Congress was prevailed upon to grudgingly allocate funds for the monument's partial restoration. While this practically casual effort indefinitely postponed the General Grant National Memorial's confrontation with the wrecking ball, it was perhaps too little, too late, as escalating gang violence in the vicinity continues to erode our 18th president's final resting place, just as his diminishing reputation suffers and fades over time. Today, the location of his tomb overlooking the Hudson River is seldom visited, save by contentious factions of Upper West Side Afro-American youth, who have transformed the once-fashionable Riverside Park into an arena for murderous "tribal" warfare and profitable drug deals.

Things were not always so, however. After Grant's death on July 23, 1885, more than 90,000 Americans donated the most money that had ever been raised for a public monument until that time: $600,000—equivalent in our time to about $12,500,000.[1] For the sepulcher's official opening on April 27, 1897—the 75th anniversary of Grant's birth—more than 1 million persons were in attendance, as his body was conveyed to what is still the second largest memorial in the Western World.[2] His interment was accompanied by a seven-mile-long funeral procession comprising 60,000 marchers, among them President Grover Cleveland, two ex-U.S. presidents, Supreme Court justices and dozens of veteran Union and Confederate Army generals.

The deplorable saga of Grant's tomb from the late 20th to early 21st centuries accurately parallels deepening uninterest in his life, while mirroring the simultaneous decline of the country he served for 25 years.

The deplorable saga of Grant's tomb from the late 20th to early 21st centuries accurately parallels deepening uninterest in his life, while mirroring the simultaneous decline of the country he served for a quarter of a century. A *Wall Street Journal* poll last year ranked Grant 29th in popularity out of all 44 U.S. presidents.[3] Further marginalizing his significance is the preference given today by educators and mass-media producers to black historical figures and raceless celebrities at the expense of, as New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg described them, "irrelevant, dead, old white males."[4]

After permanently leaving the White House in 1877, Grant, accompanied by his wife Julia, was the first U.S. president to make a round-the-world trip. They were guests of the late 19th century's most prominent leaders—Queen Victoria, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Pope Leo XII, Czar Alexander III et al.—and feted by immense crowds wherever they went, from Europe to Egypt, Palestine, Siam, Burma, China and Japan. Grant's modern perception as nothing more than a corrupt drunkard seems at odds with the unprecedented outpouring of popular respect and official honors he received in both life and death.

A closer look at him simultaneously identifies part of the cause of that adulation and explains why it is meant to become forgotten.

Originally born "Hiram Ulysses Grant" on April 27, 1822 in Point Pleasant, northern Ohio, his name was mistakenly changed to "Ulysses Simpson Grant" upon entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, after his 17th birthday. Graduating 21st out of a class of 39, his grades had been mostly average or below, save for mathematics, in which he excelled.

In horsemanship, however, he was the best at West Point, where the young Grant set an equestrian high jump record that lasted almost 25 years. His achievement was no fortuitous accident, but the result of a mysterious quality evident since early boyhood.

Grant was, as would be termed today, a "horse whisperer," like Alexander the Great, possessing a profound natural rapport with horses. During early years working on his father's land, Ulysses was often called upon by local farmers to tame otherwise uncontrollable steeds, invariably with success. Possessed of a quiet, inward, yet amiable nature, his only recorded explosion of anger occurred in late May 1864, when he saw a teamster savagely beating a horse about the head and face. Freeing the abused animal, he furiously berated the man, then had him tied to a post for several hours.

Despite Grant's remarkable equestrian ability, he was denied entry into the cavalry, which had no vacancy, and was assigned duty as a regimental quartermaster, a job he performed with neither skill nor enthusiasm.

After the Mexican-American War began in 1846, Lt. Grant saw extensive action during the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto and Veracruz. At Monterrey, he volunteered as a dispatch rider, negotiating a sniper-lined boulevard with such skill, he miraculously avoided being hit by the concentrated gunfire through which he speedily passed. He went on to become twice brevetted for outstanding per-

Grant Never Cussed? Ulysses S. Grant never swore. His explanation was: "Well, somehow or another, I never learned to swear, when a boy I seemed to have an aversion to it, and when I became a man I saw the folly of it. I have always noticed, too, that swearing helps to rouse a man's anger; and when a man flies into a passion his adversary who keeps cool always gets the better of him. In fact, I could never see the use of swearing. I think it is the case with many people who swear excessively that it is mere habit, and that they do not mean to be profane; but, to say the least, it is a great waste of time."

sonal bravery throughout the fighting for Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. More important than his West Point education, these experiences combined with close observation of his superior officers to make Grant a firm believer in the mobility of forces and utter ruthlessness during attack, regardless of his own losses. These views would make him the outstanding field commander in the Union Army throughout the coming so-called Civil War.

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April, for the rest of 1861, Northern forces had been almost everywhere routed or defeated. But Grant's invasion of Tennessee netted the Confederate stronghold of Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, followed 10 days later by the surrender of Fort Donelson. In less than two weeks of fighting, he took the largest number of enemy prisoners and weapons since the onset of hostilities, a success that represented the Union's first major victory of the war. Grant was proclaimed a national hero throughout the North and promoted to major general.

But Fame is a fickle goddess, and, less than three months later, he came under severe public criticism—not for the last time in his stormy life—for having lost so many men at Shiloh, even though he had rallied his faltering troops and stabilized the situation. He was demoted to second in command of a newly formed 120,000-man army, kept away from decisive action and was at the point of submitting his resignation, when President Abraham Lincoln, frustrated by the hesitancy and downright incompetence of his commanders, reinstated Grant as major general in December.

During a lightning campaign, Grant's Army of the Tennessee crossed the Mississippi River, pushing enemy forces into defensive lines surrounding the fortress city of Vicksburg, Mississippi. But these lines stiffened, held, and then repulsed all Union attackers, with heavy casualties. Unable to take the stronghold by direct assault, Grant resorted to siege tactics on May 25. After more than 30 days of round-the-clock artillery bombardment, utterly cut off from the outside world, with no possibility of receiving reinforcements, and down to final supplies, Vicksburg was taken on July 4, an Independence Day its understandably bitter citizens refused to celebrate for the next 80 years.

The garrison's capitulation severed all communications with "rebel" forces throughout the Trans-Mississippi Department, splitting the Confederacy in two, while turning over the Mississippi River to the Union Army, thereby allowing access to Georgia's vital granary supplies—disasters from which the South would never recover. This major turning point was mostly due to the iron will and skillful execution of the Vicksburg Campaign conducted by Ulysses S. Grant, and he was given command of the entire Northern war front in the West, except for Louisiana.

Later, he was promoted to lieutenant general (a position that had previously been given only to George Washington), for another decisive victory, this one at Chattanooga. It opened Georgia and the heartland of the Confederacy to invasion. [On July 25, 1866, Congress promoted Grant to the newly created rank of general of the Army of the U.S.—Ed.]

Thus, well positioned for such an undertaking, Lincoln and Grant decided upon multiple offensives aimed at preventing Southern armies from mobilizing reinforcements, while destroying their railroads and economic infrastructure. The rebels had plenty of fight left, however. Grant's losses were so terrible he was not able to take to the field again until May 1864, when he attacked Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Battle of the Wilderness, initiating a series of engagements that cost the Union Army 60,000 casualties in 30 days.

In less than two weeks of fighting, Grant took the largest number of enemy prisoners and weapons since the onset of hostilities, a success that represented the Union's first major victory of the war.

Grant was nevertheless able to get his entire Army of the Potomac across the James River without being detected by the enemy and advanced on Petersburg, a central railroad hub. The city was vigorously defended, resulting in a nine-month, ultimately stalemated siege. Shifting his attention to the Southern capital itself, he captured Richmond in April 1865, sending shock waves of defeatism throughout the Confederacy, and Gen. Lee capitulated with the Army of Virginia at Appomattox Court House on the 9th.

Grant's surrender conditions were deliberately generous. Rebel officers kept their horses, troops could retain their weapons, and all were allowed to return to their homes, so long as they no longer took up arms against the federal government. He wisely realized that harsh terms would have only stiffened Southern resistance.

Although Grant had done more to win the war for the North than any other Union commander—an achievement sufficient to enshrine his name among the most significant U.S. leaders in our history—his reputation was obscured, due less to any later, perceived failings as U.S. president, than because he offended a pair of politically correct sacred cows. His first (and utterly unforgivable) affront was the supreme blasphemy of our times: so-called "anti-Semitism."

Grant's favorite horse during Lincoln's War was Cincinnati, given to him by an admirer after the battle of Chattanooga. Cincinnati was seldom ridden by anyone other than Grant, a notable exception being President Abraham Lincoln, when Lincoln last visited City Point, Virginia. Cincinnati ended up accompanying President Grant to the White House. Other horses Grant had in the War for Southern Independence were named Jack, Fox and Kangaroo (described as ugly and rawboned). Kangaroo had been left on the Shiloh battlefield by the Confederates and was rescued by Grant. Having an eye for horses, Grant knew Kangaroo was a thoroughbred. After becoming a Union general's horse, Kangaroo got more rest, more grub and eventually became a fine steed.

During the siege of Vicksburg, Gen. Grant decreed in General Order No. 11:

> The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department [of the Tennessee] within 24 hours from the receipt of this order. Post commanders will see to it that all of this class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and anyone returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permit from headquarters. No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application of trade permits.[5]

Apologists for this shocking *faux pas* claimed the decree was composed by a bigoted underling and hastily endorsed by Grant without reading it. Much later, the general availed himself of the same excuse to escape mounting political pressure. "This was not the first discriminatory order [Grant] had signed," writes the Jewish historian Bertram Wallace Korn; "he was firmly convinced of the Jews' guilt, and was eager to use any means of ridding himself of them."[6]

To be sure, in November, 1862, a month before he penned General Order No. 11 on December 17, Grant instructed Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding XVI Corps from his headquarters at Memphis, to "refuse all permits to come south of Jackson for the present. The Israelites especially should be kept out."[7]

Following up on this directive within 24 hours, he ordered Gen. Joseph Dana Webster, chief of transportation for the Army of the Tennessee, to "give orders to all the conductors on the road that no Jews are to be permitted to travel on the railroad southward from any point. They may go north and be encouraged in it; but they are such an intolerable nuisance that the department must be purged of them."[8]

Nor was General Order No. 11 the first and only general order of its kind. It had been preceded on December 8 by General Order No. 2, wherein Grant demanded that "cotton-speculators, Jews and other vagrants having no honest means of support, except trading upon the miseries of their country . . . will leave in 24 hours, or they will be sent to duty in the trenches."[9]

As General Order 11 came into effect, Grant personally

SCRIPPS HOWARD PHOTO SERVICE/NEWSCOM

Grant & the Freemasons

Ulysses S. Grant, who apparently was not a Freemason, took a dim view of such organizations. Said he: "All secret, oath bound, political parties are dangerous to any nation." Which U.S. presidents were Masons? George Washington, John Adams (33rd degree), James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft (also a Skull and Bones man), Warren Harding, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman (33rd degree), Gerald Ford (33rd degree) and Lyndon Johnson (33rd degree). Abraham Lincoln was a Rosicrucian. Also having some Masonic "backgrounds" but not actual Masons were Lyndon Johnson, Ronald Reagan and both George Bushes (who are members of Yale's Skull & Bones Society).

explained to Christopher Parsons Wolcott, assistant U.S. secretary of war:

> I have long since believed that in spite of all the vigilance that can be infused into post commanders, that the specie regulations of the Treasury Dept. have been violated, and that mostly by Jews and other unprincipled traders. So well satisfied of this have I been at this that I instructed the commanding officer at Columbus [Kentucky] to refuse all permits to Jews to come south, and frequently have had them expelled from the Dept. [of the Tennessee]. But they come in with their carpet sacks in spite of all that can be done to prevent it.
>
> The Jews seem to be a privileged class that can travel anywhere. They will land at any wood yard or landing on the river and make their way through the country. If not permitted to buy cotton themselves they will act as agents for someone else who will be at a military post, with a Treasury permit to receive cotton and pay for it in Treasury notes, which the Jew will buy up at an agreed rate, paying gold. There is but one way that I know of to reach this case. That is for government to buy all the cotton at a fixed rate and send it to Cairo, St. Louis or some other point to be sold. Then all traders, they are a curse to the Army, might be expelled.[10]

General Order No. 11 had been issued, Grant informed Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman by letter, "in consequence of the total disregard and evasion of orders by Jews."[11]

Grant's interest in the Jews appears to have been foreshadowed by his meddling father, Jesse, sometime prior to the issuance of General Order 2.

According to renowned Union Army cavalry Gen. James H. Wilson: "There was a mean, nasty streak in old Jesse Grant. He was close and greedy. He came down into Tennessee with a Jew trader that he wanted his son to help, and with whom he was going to share the profits. Grant refused to issue a permit and sent the Jew flying [and subsequently] prohibiting Jews from entering the line."[12]

His entirely responsible and defensive actions elicited predictable outrage from Northern Jews led by Republican Adolphus Solomons and editors of *The New York Times*, who pressured Lincoln to rescind General Order No. 11, although its propriety, even necessity, were never called into question. General-in-Chief Henry Wager Halleck conveyed the news to Grant, explaining:

Ulysses Grant: Nailed for Speeding? As a president, Ulysses S. Grant was an honest man, although he allowed himself to be surrounded by shady characters. Early in his first term as president, Grant was arrested and fined, probably $5 (some sources claim it was $20) for speeding in his horse and buggy in Washington. The policeman, embarrassed to realize he had stopped the president of the United States, offered to release him uncharged. But Grant replied, "Do your duty, my good man!" His horse and rig were impounded. Grant had to walk back to the White House. Reportedly the charge was later dropped. Incidentally, the only other sitting president to be arrested was Franklin Pierce. Pierce was charged with running over an elderly lady with his horse. The case was dropped, for lack of evidence. Right, Ulysses S. Grant is shown seated on a lawn with his wife Julia and son Jesse.

> Had the word "pedlar" been inserted after "Jew," I do not suppose any exception would have been taken to the order." The president himself had "no objection to expelling traitors and Jewish pedlars, which I suppose, was the object of your order. But, as in terms proscribing an entire religious class, some of whom are fighting in our ranks, the president deemed it necessary to revoke it.[13]

The politically motivated—indeed, openly subversive—suppression of a military decree issued by the Union Army's supreme commander and most important field commander produced something of an anti-Semitic backlash among several statesmen and from that dwindling minority of mainstream newspapers still published by gentiles. *The Washington Chronicle* supported Grant's prophylactic measures against the Jews, who were described as "scavengers of commerce," while a prominent founder of the Republican Party, Elihu B. Washburne, agreed with Halleck that the precise wording, not the spirit, of General Order No. 11 was alone at fault.[14]

It haunted him during his first presidential campaign of 1868 and threatened to derail all chances for success. Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, the most high-profile American Jew of the period, organized opposition to the general's candidacy.[15] Grant was nonetheless swept into the White House on a national wave of patriotic fervor, thereafter appointing more Jews to public office than any president before him in an effort to placate Jewish hatred and avoid further charges of "anti-Semitism," which, due to America's large influx of Jews after the Civil War, was rapidly becoming the kiss of death for any political career.

During 1874, at the height of the Sanborn Contract scandal—the fifth of 11 such improprieties that blotted his terms in office—President Grant and all his Cabinet ministers attended dedication ceremonies at Washington, D.C.'s

Adas Israel Congregation in the hope of gathering much-needed political support from America's burgeoning, increasingly influential Jewish community. These scandals could never be directly connected with Grant, because he was truly innocent of them all. Contrasting his brilliant military career, he was trusting to the point of naïveté and in possession of absolutely no business sense whatsoever, as attested by his lifelong failure to make a living outside the Army or the White House.

His handling of the country's highly volatile racial relations was no less ineffectual. The fault, however, lay primarily with Radical Republican politicians representing big money capitalists, such as Andrew Carnegie and J.P. Morgan, determined to employ freed negroes as industrial wage slaves. Grant did not want to "enfranchise the negro in all his ignorance," but instead proposed annexing Haiti and Santo Domingo (also known as the Dominican Republic) for relocating America's entire black population.[16] "Grant was unwilling," according to writer Michael Korda, "to use federal force to defend the rights of blacks or to challenge the Southern status quo." He sought domestic tranquility "without necessarily making blacks the equal of whites."[17]

As Grant later told the German chancellor while visiting with Bismarck in Berlin, he would not "accept the former slaves as equals or force the former Confederate states to do so."[18]

Transferring the nation's negro population to Hispaniola seemed to him the most sensible, peaceful solution, with salubrious ramifications for the future of American society. But his annexation treaty was overwhelmingly defeated by a corrupted Senate in 1871. He believed Santo Domingo alone "might absorb as many as 4 million blacks. At one stroke, he imagined, America's position in the Caribbean would be made secure, American investment and ingenuity would turn Santo Domingo into a paying proposition, and the problem of what to do with (and about) the freed slaves in the South would be solved."[19]

Grant Discovers Golf

In a bid to get him to take up a new sport, a friend took Ulysses S. Grant to a golf course. There the president observed a novice player hacking away at the grass around a tee, without touching the ball. After a while of this, Grant commented: "That does look like good exercise. But what is that little white ball for?"

But it was not to be. Had his vision, which he never gave up on and for which he fought long and hard, been realized, the development of our country would have been radically different. Grant's sabotaged attempt to deport all U.S. negroes and his equally suppressed efforts at limiting Jewish black marketeers are highlights of a life unfamiliar to most Americans. They are better acquainted with his alleged alcoholism. He was, indeed, a heavy drinker, as were very many military men in the mid-19th century. But Grant was never drunk on duty, and was killed in the end, not by "demon rum," but by throat cancer, a result of heavy cigar smoking, in his 64th year. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Consumer Price Index, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millionaire.

2 Ohio's James A. Garfield Memorial, in Cleveland, is the largest mausoleum in the Western World.

3 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Grant.

4 "Mayor Big on Educational Reform," Zena Horowitz, *The New York Daily Herald*, p. 12, April 4, 2003.

5 www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org.

6 Bertram Korn, *American Jewry and the Civil War*, Jewish Publications Society, Pa., 2001, 143.

7 *Ibid*.

8 Frederic Cople Jaher, *A Scapegoat in the New Wilderness*, MA: Harvard University Press, 1994, 199.

9 *Ibid*.

10 Jacob Rader Marcus, *The Jew in the American World: A Source Book*, Wayne State University Press, Mich., 1996, 199-203.

11 Jaher, *op. cit*., 199.

12 http://www.american-presidents.org/2007/12/grant-lincoln-and-general-order-number.html.

13 Robert Michael, *A Concise History of American Antisemitism*, Rowman & Littlefield, Md., 2005, 91.

14 *Ibid*.

15 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Order_No._11_(1862).

16 Michael Korda, Ulysses S. Grant, The Unlikely Hero, HarperCollins Publishers, 2004, Calif. 116.

17 *Ibid*., 132, 133.

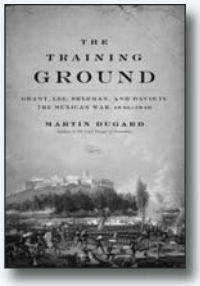
18 *Ibid*.

19 *Ibid*., 126.

Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Marc is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history.

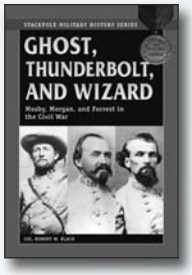
Must-Read Books on America in the 1800s . . .

The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman & Davis in the Mexican War



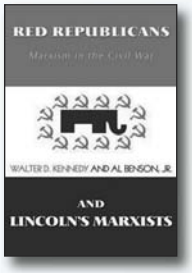
By Martin Dugard. The author offers a fast-paced account of the Mexican-American War of 1848, constructed around the experiences of the U.S. Army's corps of junior officers. Shaped by the common experience of West Point and tempered by battle, these comrades in arms (including Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis and William Tecumseh Sherman) matured into the leading generals and statesmen on both sides of the Civil War. Dugard introduces others as well, from Union artilleryman Henry Hunt to Confederate icon Stonewall Jackson, who also learned their craft fighting the Mexicans. Softcover, 464 pages, #562, *$23.*

Ghost, Thunderbolt & Wizard



Stories of adventure and danger behind enemy lines. Noted historian Robert W. Black turns his attention to a trio of the Confederacy's most famous raiders and cavalrymen: John Singleton Mosby, John Hunt Morgan and Nathan Bedford Forrest. Combining speed, mobility, boldness and innovative tactics, these three inspirational Rebel leaders struck critical blows against the Union during the Civil War, including Morgan's notorious 1863 raid that penetrated farther north than any other uniformed Confederate force. Softcover, 400 pages, #559, *$20.*

Red Republicans & Lincoln's Marxists



Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the "politically correct" view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25.*

More Books on the War Between the States . . .

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry. By Heros von Borcke. This is a highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve. By John Graham. Here's the real cause of the Civil War. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal civil war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could never be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$15.*

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians. Walter Brian Cisco's copiously documented exposé of Union Army war crimes rips the carefully constructed facade off Lincoln's "Army of Emancipation." Far from being an army of liberators, Union troops burned, raped, ravaged and terrorized Southern civilians from east to west. Politically correct history cannot hide the sins of the past, and a true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25.*

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices. Prices do not include S&H. See form at back to order and compute S&H.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE: PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio. For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule, write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.
24 hours a day; seven days a week — Daily internet streaming:

www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

Who Was This Mystery Man . . .
Paul of Tarsus

Saul, or Paul, of Tarsus, in the Bible, also known as Rabbi Sa'ul Ha-Tarsi, is the man traditionally credited with writing over half of the New Testament. He has been said to have written 13 or 14 books of the Bible (although at least six or seven of these are questionable). But who was this man really? Let's assume he existed. (Some Jewish scholars have disputed this, or, like Kenneth Humphreys, have suggested that there seem to be two entirely different Paul characters in the New Testament.) Was he a good Jew or Christian? Or was he in fact a Roman spy?

Important though he is to the history of religion, Paul of Tarsus remains shrouded in mystery. He seems to have been a Roman citizen yet, at the same time, strangely, a Pharisee. This image of St. Paul was painted by Doménicos Theotokópoulos, otherwise known as "El Greco," sometime in the early 1600s.

By Dr. Harrell Rhome

This writer's theory is based on a thorough reading of the New Testament texts and Biblical commentators on the Pauline writings. I'm sure most Christians will feel initially inclined to denounce it and disapprove of it. But let's keep an open mind for the moment. Please consider a hypothetical historical scenario:

The imperial Roman authorities already knew about the early Christians in "Provincia Palestina" and wanted to know more. The Romans did what superpowers and intrusive governments always do. They launched a covert "intel op," injecting Rabbi Sa'ul Ha-Tarsi, their Judeo-Roman secret agent, into the mix of beliefs and movements that were competing and sometimes coalescing in the early days of Christianity.

The New Testament tells us that this Talmudically trained rabbi and Roman citizen, named Saul but later known as Paul, formerly an oppressor of the Christians, and who (rather surprisingly) never had met the late Jesus in the flesh, said he had a mystical moment on the road to Damascus. Did this really happen? When you stop to think about it, we have nothing but the word of some writer or writers calling himself or themselves Paul.

The Christ Himself is said to have appeared, and the apparition spoke to Saul, declaring him to be a true apostle, a man with a God-given mission. Jesus renamed him Paul.

Considering how important this is, the scriptures don't

ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS . . .

Overwhelmed by an apparition of the Christ that only he is able to see (by one version of the story), Paul is struck blind temporarily. He was cured of blindness by Ananias, a follower of the crucified Jesus, who lived in Damascus. But did Paul fake his conversion merely to infiltrate the ranks of the early Christians? Even Ananias was suspicious of the man. Here Paul is assisted by one of his fellow travelers. Who was with him on the road to Damascus, and why have we never heard their testimony on the remarkable occurrence? Painting by Michelangelo.

really tell us much. Paul and his writings radically changed the direction and emphasis of the early Jerusalem-based church. This supernatural conversion and Paul's apostolic claims are at the heart of all this.

Curiously, the verses in Acts mention only unnamed witnesses, who are never referred to again. A disciple called Ananias who came to Paul in Damascus is clearly named only a few verses further on, yet the newly appointed apostle's intimate traveling companions, who were with him when Christ Himself came to them on the Damascus road, are not identified. Considering how crucial this mystical moment was, it seems that the saintly apostle's chosen cohorts for the journey might have had a lot to say. Wouldn't they proudly speak and preach about this in Damascus and other places in the world throughout their lives, to convert new believers? Wouldn't Christians have proudly said of them, "This man was with Paul on the road to Damascus when Jesus came"? Well, if they did, no one, neither Paul nor the early Church Fathers, bother to mention it.

The former Pharisee's writings, spirited preaching and newly assumed apostolic authority soon superseded anything else in the church. The Jerusalem faction, previously at the head of the evolving church, was essentially displaced. The Christian movement was still wed to certain Judaic customs, but it was the Pauline version of the ecclesia/church that specifically targeted the gentiles. Before long, it spread about the "known world," but especially in the Roman empire. These new early Christians worried about Judaizers who wanted to impose Jerusalem-style requirements such as circumcision on themselves and other

new converts. Since Paul's progentile faction prevailed, Christianity was de-Judaized. It was made over, essentially recreated and Romanized.

Saul/Paul was a classic double agent.

The New Testament makes cogent points as to my hypothesis. Previously he spied on and persecuted the Christians acting as an agent for the Talmudic Pharisaic establishment in Jerusalem, but also fed information to his Roman handlers. When seen in this context, Paul's seemingly radical changeover from persecutor to proselytizer is quite understandable. His Roman handlers re-prioritized his mission. Their very special covert agent received a new clandestine assignment and new operating instructions. As it appears in the New Testament, he promptly and efficiently obeyed his orders and shifted his mission.

When we examine Paul's Romano-Judaic cultural background and rabbinical education, not to mention his linguistic and oratorical abilities, we see why this unique man was such an indispensable "intel asset" for a special and important mission.

The self-declared apostle soon recreated, rewrote, revised and transmuted a Semitic-based faith about a Hebrew-oriented messiah-prophet-reformer into a worthy and attractive religion for the imperial Romans and their various gentile subjects. Christian scriptures and values now reflected Roman culture and authority. Christianity told slaves to obey their masters, citizens and subjects to obey their rulers and pay their taxes. In other words, Romanized Christianity became a universal, i.e. a "catholic" religion.

Paul made the still-evolving Christian belief system into a widespread dynamic movement, but submissive and obedient to Rome. Of course, he wrote his own scriptures to do this. [It's almost as if we have two New Testaments: the Pauline one on the one hand, and the Gospels on the other hand. It seems as if the authors of the one New Testament knew very little about the other. Paul seems never to refer to the Gospels. Indeed, some scholars believe the Gospels had not yet been written when the Pauline materials were compiled; hence there is no way "Paul" could have been familiar with the Gospel material.—Ed.]

The Martyrdom of St. Paul

There are various legends of how Paul eventually died. One version, as shown in this painting, is that he was martyred by having his head chopped off by the Romans. Here his head rolls on the ground, lit up by a holy halo. However, it seems Paul had a yen to go to Spain, and in the Apocrypha, 1 Clement, it states that he "reached the farthest bounds in the west." Could this mean that Saul or Paul, being in the pay of the Roman government, ended his life retired in a villa in Spain, with a fat pension? Along with Peter and James the Just he was one of the most prominent early Christian leaders. He was also a Roman citizen—a fact that afforded him a privileged legal status with respect to laws, property and governance.

Look at Romans 13 with its long rant about how Christians must cooperate with, pay taxes to and obey the state. How convenient for governments, then and now. In case you don't have your Judeo-Roman Christian Bible at hand, here is a short sample:

"Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God. Therefore he who resists the authorities resists what God has appointed, and those who resist will incur judgment. . . . Pay all of them their dues, taxes to whom taxes are due, revenue to whom revenue is due, respect to whom respect is due, honor to whom honor is due." (Romans 13: 1-2, 7)

SPECIAL AGENT PAUL DISAPPEARS

Now the story gets a bit foggy and the trail hard to follow. After Paul firmly established his apostolic authority, thoroughly changing the tone and emphasis of the new religion, his handlers apparently recalled him to Rome. But the accounts are confusing. Ostensibly he was arrested,

held in prison and later deported to Rome through the state security apparatus. After that, he disappears from the New Testament, quickly becoming a revered saint, whose each and every word is sacred scripture, to be followed without question.

Paul is said to have gone to Spain or made other journeys, but there is no evidence whatsoever. Moreover, supposing the agent did offend his handlers in some way, if the Romans really did arrest him, going to the trouble to bring him all the way back, why would they just let him go?

Could the agent have been reassigned? Whatever the case, the mysterious Rabbi Saul or Apostle Paul quietly and conveniently fades from the pages of history.

Without even going as far as I do in my speculation, we must conclude that Paul—whoever he really was and whatever his actual motivations might have been—successfully tamed and pacified the somewhat revolutionary, potentially explosive and divisive new Hebrew-Aramaic Semitic faith, essentially recreating it into a catholic, universalist, state-oriented (and soon to be officially state-promoted) religion.

Before long, the church even became centered in Rome.

One thing is certainly clear: The man called Paul thoroughly Romanized early Palestinian-based Christianity, changing it irrevocably and forever. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Achtemeier, Paul J., *1 Peter: A Commentary (Hermeneia),* Fortress Press, Minneapolis, 1996.

Carrell, Peter R., *Jesus and the Angels: Angelology and the Christology of the Apocalypse of John,* Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series 95 Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997.

Fitzmyer, Joseph A., *Romans*, Anchor Bible 33, Doubleday, New York, 1993.

Murphy-O'Connor, Jerome, *Paul: A Critical Life,* New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Stegemann, Ekkehard W. and Wolfgang, *The Jesus Movement: A Social History of Its First Century*, trans. O.C. Dean, Fortress Press, Minneapolis, 1999.

Tugwell, Simon, *The Apostolic Fathers*, *Outstanding Christian Thinkers*, reprint of 1990 edition, Continuum, New York, 2002.

Zetterholm, Magnus, ed., *The Messiah in Early Judaism and Christianity*, Fortress Press, Minneapolis, 2007.

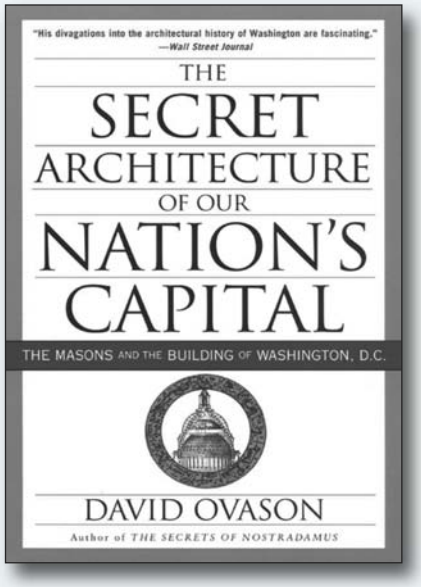
Dr. Harrell Rhome lives on the Texas Gulf Coast, where he researches and writes about current events, overlooked and ignored history, true-crime stories, world religions and metaphysics. His articles appear in print publications and online. He is a contributing editor for TBR, columnist for the Jeff Rense Program (USA) and for the *Nationalist Times* newspaper (Las Vegas, NV), a contributor to *New Dawn* magazine (Melbourne, Australia), *Tsunami Politico* online magazine (Buenos Aires, Argentina), Gnostic Liberation Front (U.S.A., www.gnosticliberationfront.com), and other venues. You can reach Harrell at EagleRevisionist@aol.com or just write POB 6303 Corpus Christi TX 78466-6303. (This short article is excerpted from a larger unpublished work entitled "Rome Created Christianity.")

Oddities abound for students of the life of Paul. Supposedly he established the church at Ephesus (Acts 18:18 ff; 19:5,7), spending more time with his acolytes in that city than anywhere else. We are to believe Paul's first and second "Letters to the Corinthians" were written from Ephesus, and that it was here that Paul received troubled delegates from Corinth and presided over Christianity's first book burning (Acts 19:19), destroying "satanic" writings, as shown in the painting above. Yet it was another apostle, John, settling in Ephesus after the crucifixion, who was credited as founder of the Ephesian church. At the behest of Jesus Himself, His mother Mary was placed in John's care, and it seems they moved to Ephesus. Here Mary's house was built by John—a house that is still there to be seen to this day. Despite the overlap in time and place, Paul neither met Mary nor consulted with fellow apostle John—bizarre, to say the least, in the eyes of some students of early Christianity.

Symbolic Architecture

And the Building of Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., designed by a corps of talented Freemasons, is absolutely loaded with occult and astrological symbols—everything from owls to pentagrams, six-pointed stars, even an exact outline of the Great Pyramid, say scholars such as David Ovason. Did these controversial patterns happen by accident, as some contend? Among other things, Ovason documents the location of over 23 zodiacs in the district's architecture. What is the meaning of these riddles in stone?



Today, there are more than 20 complete zodiacs in Washington, D.C., each one pointing to an extraordinary mystery. Researcher and author David Ovason, who has studied these astrological devices for 10 years, reveals why they were placed in abundance in the center of our nation's capital and explains their interconnections. This richly illustrated text tells the story of how Washington, from its foundation in 1791, was linked with the zodiac, with the meaning of certain stars, and with a hidden cosmological symbolism. See page 18 for ordering information.

By John Tiffany

A shelf full of books could be written about the esoteric designs the Freemasons incorporated into the architecture and cartography of our national capital. But David Ovason's richly illustrated *Secret Architecture of Our Nation's Capital: The Masons and the Building of Washington, D.C.** is especially valuable as a guidebook into this fascinating arena.

Investigators who specialize in the esoteric field of "sacred geometry" have found five- and six-pointed stars, spirals, all kinds of figures—even an outline of the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

Various stars and constellations in the heavens are also modeled here on Earth in the layout of Washington, D.C. As the Hermetic slogan goes, "As above, so below." D.C.'s complex hidden cosmological symbolism is unveiled here for the first time. There are also lines of alignment in D.C. that in some cases go all around the world as parts of great circles, connecting spiritually significant sites in North America, Europe and Asia.

David Ovason has spent more than 10 years studying the architecture of Washington, D.C. He lives in England and is no opponent of the Masons. We can only wonder why. A teacher of astrology, he could not help but notice the large number of zodiacs built into the very fabric of Washington by its Masonic designers. Occultists consider that the human "aura" is to our body what the "energy grid" is to the Earth.

Many people insist Washington, D.C. was laid out along astrological and symbolic Masonic lines. Others, including Masonic spokesmen, describe such claims as unsubstantiated. The inset at right shows some of the figures that have been traced by those who say these designs were put there for some reason. David Ovason, a professional astrologer and certainly no anti-Mason, believes Pierre Charles L'Enfant intended the city layout to celebrate the mystery of the Egyptian goddess Isis. Above, an aerial view of D.C. from the Capitol to the Washington Monument—resembling an Egyptian obelisk.

Is there an astrological message built into the way Washington, the city of the stars, is laid out?

Ovason's oeuvre runs over 500 pages, so obviously it is difficult to sum up this work, with its mind-boggling array of details, in a short review.

Ovason argues that Constitution Avenue was designed as a "via sacra," a sacred way, because a fundamental concept of the Founding Fathers was that the United States would be governed by a written constitution, not by a dynasty of tyrants. To signal its importance, Constitution Avenue was marked with an astonishing number of astrological symbols. The Dirksen Senate Office Building at its east end contains 12 zodiacs, which according to Ovason are arranged in six arcane patterns. Near the western end of the avenue are "no fewer than three zodiacs, one huge horoscope and one planetary arrangement."

In the north wing of the Capitol Building itself there is a sequence of zodiacal pictures.

The sign of Virgo is strangely dominant over Washington, D.C. The Dirksen Building has ceilings that put Virgo at the north, south, east and west, thus forming a cross, which Christianizes the pagan image and also shows her importance by her taking over the cardinal directions.

Virgo can be identified with Virgin Mary and Ceres and Isis, says Ovason. By whatever name, she is effectively the unofficial goddess of Washington. The five-pointed pattern described by the planet Venus could be the inspiration for the five-pointed stars used in the American flag.

When he started his research, Ovason thought there were just two or three zodiacs in the center of the city. By the time he was done, he knew Washington teems with zodiacs and zodiacal images—23 important zodiacs in the city, and over 1,000 zodiacal and planetary symbols.

To deny that the city is rooted in the loam of the ancient

Sir Francis Bacon:
A Notable 'Sacred Geometer'

Writing during the "Age of Reason," Francis Bacon, a Mason who practiced "sacred geometry" and gematria (a kind of numerology applied to the scriptures), envisioned a science fictionish utopia—*The New Atlantis* (also the title of his book)—as a vehicle for proposing science as the ultimate source of human salvation. Published in 1627, the year after the author's death, the speculation is that Bacon actually wrote his story in 1623 or 1624, after his fall from political power.

Bacon writes of the discovery of a "New Atlantis," an island utopia. In this mysterious, prophetic work, Bacon frequently refers to the philosophies of the Rosicrucians and Freemasons. Was this the blueprint for the founding of what we call the United States of America? Did Bacon want America to lead the world into the "New World Order"? There is evidence that the Knights Templar, forerunners of the Masons, explored America before Christopher Columbus ever sailed (TBR, January/ February 2010).

Bacon envisioned a place called Solomon's House as a research establishment on the island. In Solomon's House, science is a collaborative undertaking, conducted in a rational and impersonal way, for the material benefit of mankind.

Bacon focuses on the supposed duty of the state toward science. His projections for state-sponsored research anticipate many advances in medicine and surgery, meteorology and machinery.

England's Royal Society and similar organizations, dedicated to scientific progress, are widely regarded as embodying Bacon's utopian vision.

The ornately decorated corridors on the first floor of the United States Capitol are called the Brumidi Corridors because the designs of the murals are by Constantino Brumidi. In the ceiling the signs of the zodiac appear. Seen here: Scorpio, Sagittarius and Capricorn.

mystery religions is to fly in the face of the facts. Clearly a mystical agenda was at work here. The presence of Virgo in the lapidary symbolism of Washington is undeniable, in light of the evidence assembled by the author. As he puts it, Virgo "is picked out in zodiacs and arcane devices so insistently and so openly that one is forced to conclude . . . that the zodiacs and symbols are there both to reveal and to hide the power of the virgin goddess."

Also very important to the scheme are the stars Spica (which after all is the brightest star in Virgo) and Sirius, in the nearby constellation of Canis Major, the big dog. Both Spica and Sirius are said to symbolize Satan, by Christians who study such matters..

If you ever visit D.C., this is a good book to take with you on a walking tour. With it, you'll notice a lot of strange things that otherwise you might miss. Dan Brown, author of *The Da Vinci Code,* almost certainly mined this book for information for his 2009 book, *The Lost Symbol*. ✦

**The Secret Architecture of Our Nation's Capital: The Masons and the Building of Washington, D.C.,* David Ovason, 516 pages, softcover, 2002, is available from First Amendment Books, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE #100, Washington, D.C. 20003, #DC, $18 ($16 for members of the AFPRC). Call toll free 1-888-699-NEWS to charge to your credit card. Add $3 S&H in U.S.

John Tiffany is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also the copy editor for American Free Press.

Symbols

One of a matching pair, a sphinx (right) symbolizing Sophia, goddess of wisdom, adorns the neo-classical "House of the Temple" (Scottish Rite 33rd degree Masonic building) at 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. It was created by Adolph Alexander Weinman in 1915. In Plato's *Republic*, the leaders of his proposed utopia are to be philosopher kings—those who *philo*, "love" *sophia*, "wisdom." She is associated with Astrea, the constellation Virgo, or *parthenos lucis*, to whom the Masonic designers dedicated the city of Washington, D.C. The George Washington National Masonic Monument in Alexandria, Virginia (left) is a tower built in the same form as the original ancient lighthouse of Alexandria, Egypt in the third century B.C. on Pharos Island. For many centuries the original lighthouse ranked as one of the tallest structures on Earth, estimated at about 400-450 feet tall, and was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Ancient Alexandria was an important center for the study of astrology and engineering.

Lone Confederate Honored in D.C.

This statue of Albert Pike stands on Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C. Erected in 1898, the 11-foot statue stands atop an elaborate marble pedestal and was sponsored by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Pike is the only Confederate general with an outdoor statue in the U.S. capital. Pike claims to have received a vision he described in a letter he wrote to Giuseppe Mazzini in 1871, which outlined plans for three world wars seen as necessary to bring about a new world order. He has proved eerily correct so far. He said WWI would be fought with the result of overthrowing the czars in Russia and making that country a fortress of Communism, which would be used to destroy other governments in turn and weaken Christianity. WWII would cause Communism to expand to where it balances Christendom, which we saw after the Potsdam Conference and the rise of Mao's China, and the "Cold War." WWIII, he said, would take place by exploiting hostilities between political Zionists (a term that had not yet been coined) and the Islamic world. Pike was the supreme leader of Freemasonry, and his book *Morals and Dogma*, which you see him holding in his left hand, remains supremely important to Masons.

The Global Elite vs. Islamic Banking

The Privatization of Political Protest & the Arab 'Revolutions'

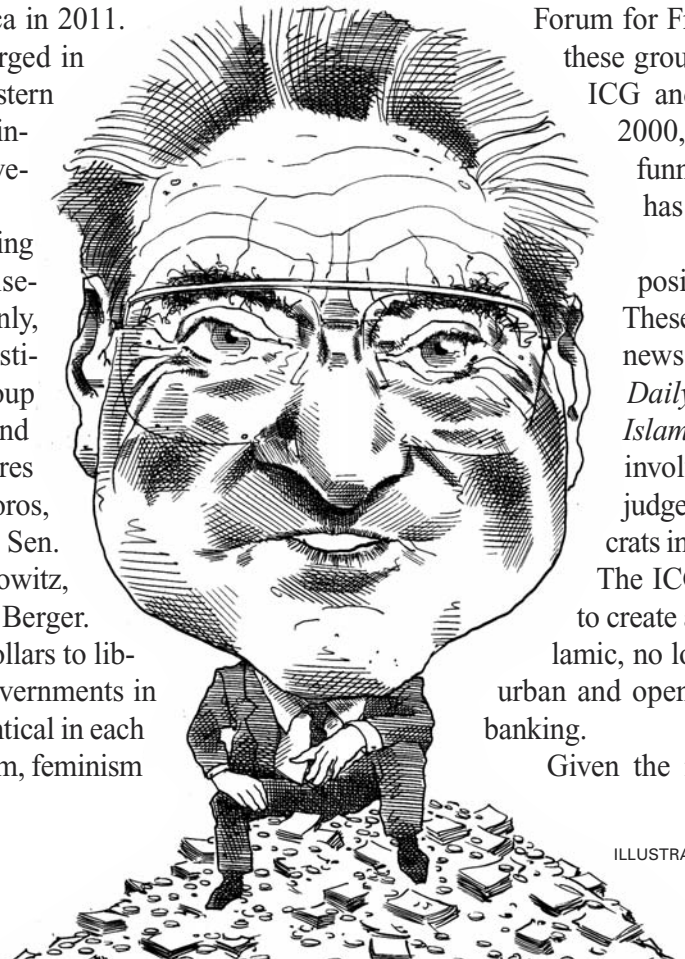
WHILE MAJOR MEDIA SPEAK OF THE RECENT SPATE OF RIOTS throughout the Islamic world as "spontaneous," the financing of these "opposition" movements by major banks over the last decade says otherwise. But why? The rise of Islamic banking as a challenge to the Rothschild empire serves as a clear financial reason why the present governments in the Islamic world must go.

BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

The fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s saw a fairly new phenomenon: the rise of privately funded opposition groups around the world. The financiers of these groups are, speaking generally, the Western banking community, seeking "democratic freedom." Usually, the remainder of the agenda is vague. It began in Serbia in the early 1990s, and continues in the Middle East and North Africa in 2011. However, a new player has emerged in the Islamic world that has got Western banks squirming, and that is the independent Islamic finance movement.

The groups involved in financing the opposition in Egypt and elsewhere include, most commonly, George Soros's Open Society Institute, the International Crisis Group (ICG) of the Rothschild family and their many offshoots. Major figures sitting on ICG's board include Soros, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former Sen. George Mitchell, Morton Abramowitz, Gen. Wesley Clark and Samuel Berger. They have donated millions of dollars to liberal groups operating against governments in strategic areas. The agenda is identical in each case: liberal democracy, secularism, feminism and private banking. The mobilization of urban youth has long been an important aspect of Soros/ICG operations from Belarus to Bahrain.

More recently, the riots in Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain and Egypt are the result of many years of mobilization and funding of leftist organizations in urban areas since the late 1990s. In Tunisia, for example, the ICG has helped create and finance such organizations as Radio Kalima, the Andalus Institute for Tolerance and the Al-Jahedh Forum for Free Thought. The agenda of these groups is identical to that of the ICG and the Soros empire. Since 2000, the total amount of money funneled to "opposition" groups has topped $10 million.



The creation of political opposition is only part of the story. These organizations, according to news sources such as the British *Daily Telegraph* and the *Global Islamic Finance News*, have been involved in training teachers, judges, police officers and bureaucrats in North Africa and elsewhere. The ICG and others are attempting to create a society that is no longer Islamic, no longer traditional, but liberal, urban and open to foreign investment and banking.

Given the interests of the players in-

ILLUSTRATION OF SOROS: DAVID SMITH/NEWSCOM

Protesters are seen at Pearl Square as Gulf Cooperation Council forces move in to clear the area in Manama, the capital of Bahrain, on March 16, 2011. Helicopters flew overhead and Bahraini riot police fired tear gas as they cleared mainly Shiite protesters from the central roundabout where they had been camped out for weeks. A short time later the Bahraini government pulled down and destroyed the monument and hauled away its remains. HAMAD I MOHAMMED/REUTERS/NEWSCOM

volved, the central concept is to ensure the presence of Rothschild banking in areas where it is being challenged both by the state and independent Islamic banking.

The European Union is in a slow state of decomposition. Riots from Greece to Iceland have shown the bankruptcy of major European banks. On the other hand, Islamic banking operates with a total deposit base of over $1.5 trillion. In 2010, the British *Daily Telegraph* reported that the Islamic finance movement was challenging London for financial dominance through their investments in Bahrain, Egypt and Tunisia, using Tunis specifically as its new base. Back in 2008, *The Washington Post* wrote: "As big Western financial institutions have teetered one after the other in the crisis of recent weeks, another financial sector is gaining new confidence: Islamic banking."

The thrust of the article is that Islamic banks are more stable than Western banks, partially because of the refusal to charge interest or take excessive risks. This *Post* article sent warning signs to London, and the ICG stepped up its financing efforts in Islamic states in response.

The *Telegraph* admitted that the new Islamic banks were doing some damage to London's banking profits. At a time when the banking industry struggles with debt, a major challenger such as the Tunis movement could do some grave harm.

The Financial Times reported in 2011 that Islamic banks are in the process of taking over Pakistan's financial sector and are slowly replacing the IMF as that country's economic aid partner. This newspaper wrote, "In the past decade, Pakistan's central bank has encouraged the growth of Islamic banks, as well as Islamic investment windows offered by conventional banks, in response to growing calls from Muslims seeking to deposit in and borrow from Islamic institutions."

Identical policies were in place in Cairo, Tunis and Manama, and this was very bad news for the London financial community.

The removal of non-liberal states means the ability for Western banks to more easily penetrate places like Libya, that has a government controlled central bank. Strong states in this strategic part of the world make it far more difficult for Rothschild banks to control finance in the region, and as a result, the "opposition" is created as a financial investment. ✦

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson is an expert on global nationalist movements and on Russian history. He received his doctorate from the University of Nebraska. See http://reasonradionetwork.com/programs/the-orthodox-nationalist for more from Johnson. He is the author of *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy*, available from TBR for $25 plus $3 S&H.

Memoirs of a Teenager on the Fringe of Momentous Events

Cargoes of Conflict:

And the Canadian Connection to the JFK Assassination

HISTORIANS STILL HAVE MUCH TO LEARN about the so-called Cuban Missile Crisis. Author Michael Bradley says clues from Canada point to the resolution of the crisis already being planned even before the flap erupted. And who were the real winners? Did the Reds deliberately allow the so-called missiles to be photographed? Nikita Khrushchev looked like the peacemaker, a man who preferred to back down rather than destroy the world. Were missiles ever really removed from Cuba? Or were they only dummies? Remember, Kennedy had to agree to remove American missiles in Turkey and Italy that were aimed at the USSR.

BY MICHAEL BRADLEY

A Toronto-based ex-British secret agent named John Toyne, author of the autobiographical *Win Time for Us,* about his World War II exploits for Winston Churchill, headed an operation to exact (under false pretenses) "contributions" from Canadian and American citizens of Soviet-bloc extraction.

Toyne's World War II code name, bequeathed by Winston Churchill himself, was "Royal Marine." This "Royal Marine" is mentioned in Churchill's "History of the Second World War" (Vol. I, *The Gathering Storm*). Toyne's World War II missions involved activities in Romania and southern Russia in order to prevent Black Sea oil from getting into German hands.

Toyne's 1960-1963 scheme held out the hope for North Americans of Soviet origin that their imprisoned relatives behind the Iron Curtain would have a chance at freedom. This was presented as a secret Kennedy-Soviet plan to create a buffer state between China and the Soviet Union. Soviet political prisoners in Siberia and elsewhere (particularly those from the Baltic states) would be allowed to "escape" from prison camps and thereby populate this buffer state. Toyne gave me Adolf Silde's *The Profits of Slavery* in order to brief this writer on the locations and conditions of Soviet work camps housing mostly Baltic political prisoners (Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians).

They would thus gain a measure of freedom, and at least be out of Soviet concentration camps. Money was, however, required to set up a "cultural and rehabilitation" center in the territory of the new buffer-state-to-be. That was Kennedy's contribution to the plan; it would cost $50 million. Those American and Canadian citizens with relatives in such camps were asked to "contribute" because Kennedy could understandably not ask the U.S. Congress for such an appropriation.

That was Toyne's story. He collected an undisclosed amount of money because of it. I worked as a courier carrying monetary contributions from Canadian and American cities to Toyne back in Toronto. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) was aware of his activities because I reported to them about Toyne's money-collecting scam, but the RCMP did not interfere. I was concerned about being mixed up in some sordid criminal con game instead of a romantic secret operation on behalf of John F. Kennedy.

As is obvious after 47 years, there is no such "buffer state," and never was.

Although these operations and covert activities were in place in Toronto as early as April 1961, Castro's demands were not actually dealt with by Kennedy until the "Cuban Missile Crisis" and its resolution more than 18 months later.

"We should deliver a nuclear first strike," read the telegram from Fidel Castro to Khrushchev on Oct. 28, 1962. "What?" Khrushchev gasped. "Is he proposing we start a nuclear war? That we launch missiles from Cuba? But that is insane! . . . Remove them [our missiles] as soon as possible! Before it's too late! Before something terrible happens!" So much for the gallant knights of "Camelot" standing up to the Russians. In reality, it was Castro's bloodlust that prompted Khrushchev to get the missiles out of his reach. "We ended up getting exactly what we wanted all along," snickered Khrushchev in his memoirs: "security for Fidel Castro's regime and U.S. missiles removed from Turkey. The U.S. has complied with its promise not to interfere with Castro and not to allow anyone else to interfere with him." At left, an aerial photo purporting to show a joint Soviet/Cuban missile launch site in San Cristobal.

All that was ever publicly agreed was that the Bay of Pigs prisoners were released in return for Kennedy's assurance that Cuba would never again be invaded by U.S.-backed forces. What about Castro's other demands? It seems that most of them were already being satisfied from Canada as part of the unpublicized resolution of the missile crisis.

This so-called crisis is worth reviewing briefly because of its relevance to both the Canadian activities already in place and operational, and to the JFK assassination in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

In his foreword to RFK's book on the missile crisis, *Thirteen Days*, the British prime minister of the time, Harold Macmillan, covers his own historical position by admitting that there were "many curious aspects" to this crisis that would only be clarified by time. Here are some of these "curious aspects," as succinctly as possible.

The crisis blew up in mid-October when CIA U-2 photoreconnaissance identified uncamouflaged missiles at San Cristobal. The Cubans then had the facilities for tracking U-2 flights on Soviet radar. Cuban documents prove that these flights were monitored with great precision and diligence. Why did the Cubans leave the missiles uncamouflaged for four days until they were certain that the missiles must have been photographed by a scheduled U-2 overflight of San Cristobal?

In this connection, it is interesting that Lee Harvey Oswald, then a U.S. Marine, was assigned to a radar and anti-aircraft unit at Atsugi, Japan, where U-2 flights over China began and ended. In Oswald's apparent defection to the Soviet Union in September-October 1959, he announced to the American Embassy in Moscow that he intended to give the Soviets information about U-2 flights and U.S. radar and anti-aircraft capabilities. When Oswald returned to the United States with his new Russian wife Marina Prusakova (niece of a colonel, Ilya Prusakova, in Soviet domestic secret security), he later worked in Dallas for a company preparing secret U-2 overflight maps of Cuba (see Jim Garrison's *On the Trail of the Assassins*).

And why would JFK have "unhesitatingly" accepted the CIA photoreconnaissance since the CIA's U-2 surveillance had made a fiasco of the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy's nemesis? Yet, JFK took these very first CIA photos, unsubstantiated by reports of secret agents in Cuba, to both the American public via TV, and to the UN in a presentation by Adlai

Stevenson, and claimed they were sufficient to begin his confrontation with the Soviet Union.

At the same time, JFK was facing the 1962 midterm elections. These traditionally go against the administration in power, but Kennedy wasn't facing merely the usual midterm voter disgruntlement. He was facing a landslide defeat, his utter political repudiation, as the "least popular president in American political history." The missile crisis saved JFK's political future and reputation. The crisis utterly dominated U.S. media, to the virtual exclusion of election issues. JFK monopolized the media with his cool "crisis management" and ultimately successful confrontation with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

Is it merely coincidence that the U.S. destroyer that stopped the first Soviet freighter (the *Yuri Gagarin*) was the *Joseph P. Kennedy*—a ship and name televised by three anxious U.S. television networks broadcasting to a nervous American audience?

Apparently the *Joseph P. Kennedy* had been stationed at Pearl Harbor just before the crisis erupted and had to steam at full speed through the Panama Canal in order to join the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in time for the dramatic (and televised) interception of the *Yuri Gagarin*.

The result of the Cuban Missile Crisis was that Kennedy's Democrats won the midterm elections of October 1962, a feat accomplished only once previously in U.S. political history (Franklin Roosevelt, 1934).

For a serious confrontation that had the whole world fearing nuclear holocaust, its resolution was remarkably rapid. By December 23, 1962 the Bay of Pigs prisoners had been released. On that day and the next they were flown to Miami's Orange Bowl for a tri-network meeting with JFK and Jackie, televised throughout the U.S. JFK was given "the brigade's" battle flag, which had flown ever so briefly over the beachhead at the Bay of Pigs. JFK wagged the banner and said: "This flag will yet wave over a free Havana."

It can be seen, objectively, that the Cuban Missile Crisis served almost everyone's purposes very well:

• Castro's Cuba received the security and reparations demanded.

• Kennedy's political fortunes were retrieved from what seemed like inevitable disaster.

• Within the Soviet bloc and the Third World, Khrushchev emerged as a peacemaker, a man who preferred "backing down" rather than destroy the world in a senseless confrontation over missiles that were, in essence, no different than American missiles then in Turkey and Italy and aimed at the USSR.

However, Khrushchev and the USSR also had a blackmail hold over JFK in cooperating with this scenario. The same hold hung over any Kennedy in the White House.

JFK & the Cigar Crisis?

One day in 1961, shortly after the botched Bay of Pigs invasion, John Kennedy called his press secretary Pierre Salinger into the Oval Office, or so we have been told.

"I need a lot of Cuban cigars," JFK declared.

"How many, Mr. President?" Salinger asked.

"About a thousand," Kennedy replied. "Tomorrow morning, call all your friends who have cigars and just get as many as you can." Salinger dutifully raced out to find as many H. Upmann petits as he could find.

The following morning he received an urgent message requesting his immediate presence in the Oval Office. "How did you do on the cigars last night?" Kennedy asked. "Mr. President, I was very successful," Salinger replied. "I got 1,100."

Hearing this, Kennedy opened a drawer in his desk and produced a decree banning all Cuban products from entry into the United States. "Good," he declared. "Now I can sign this!"

Since JFK's younger brother, Ted Kennedy, had been swept into the Senate in the October 1962 midterm elections, this amounted to a possible "Kennedy dynasty" totaling a 24-year hold on the U.S. presidency, including brother Robert, the attorney general, given the possibility of two terms for each Kennedy. And by then JFK's son John-John would have come of age politically and might have run as well.

But JFK was assassinated, so was RFK, and Ted Kennedy's chances of the presidency were hopelessly compromised by the incident at Chappaquiddick and the tragic death of Mary Jo Kopechne in the back seat of Teddy's car.

It must now be clear why Jacqueline Kennedy Bouvier had to marry someone like Aristotle Onassis (on October 20, 1968).

It had been her fluency in Spanish and Russian, and her secret and romantic Russian connections, that had made the clandestine collusion of "the Cuban Missile Crisis" possible.

As the publicly adored widow of JFK, she and her children Caroline and John-John were probably safe from the CIA for a maximum of about five years. After that, well, "accidents" could befall them. Aristotle Onassis, with his fleet of Greek oil tankers, was in a position to barter Jacqueline's escape from the United States. With his immense wealth and his private Greek island of Skorpios, not to mention his virtually impenetrable security forces based on Greek family ties (read: "army"), only Aristotle Onassis in the entire world was in a position to provide Jacqueline Kennedy with reasonable security until Caroline and John-John could survive to become teenagers.

This was an "exit strategy" for Jacqueline that must have been agreed upon. For it was well known that Jacqueline Kennedy and Aristotle Onassis had no particular liking for each other (see Pierre Salinger's book *A Thousand Days*).

John-John, JFK's son, died in his Piper Saratoga's mysterious "aircraft accident" of July 1999. Making things absolutely certain, Lee Radziwill's son Anthony died suddenly and unexpectedly of cancer just a month after John-John, in August 1999. (Caroline Lee Bouvier Canfield Radziwill Ross, nee Bouvier, was the younger sister of Jacqueline.)

Anthony (born "His Serene Highness Prince Antoni Stanisław Albrecht Radziwiłł") was the son of Polish Count Stanislaw Albrecht Radziwiłł, who married Lee Bouvier on March 19, 1959—this is a part of the Bouviers' secret royal connections.

Since the "Canadian Connection" proves that the reso-

Fidel Castro and **Nikita Khruschev** in 1963.

U.S. Anti-Castro Plots

Most Americans did not learn of the U.S. efforts to assassinate Fidel Castro until 1975, when Sen. Frank Church of Idaho conducted hearings on "Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders."

More details became available in 1993, with the declassification of the "Report on Plots to Assassinate Fidel Castro." The report had been ordered by President Lyndon Johnson and was prepared in 1967 by the CIA's inspector general. It was made available to the Church Committee but not declassified until 36 years later.

The Church Committee concluded there were "at least eight plots involving the CIA to assassinate Castro from 1960 to 1965." But some never got beyond the talking stage.

CIA plots also included, before August 1960, schemes aimed simply at discrediting Castro:

• **Aerosol attack on a radio station.** Discussion was held on a plan to contaminate the air of the radio station in Havana where Castro broadcast his speeches with a chemical that produces reactions similar to LSD. Nothing came of that idea.

• **Contaminated cigars.** A scheme involving a box of cigars treated with a chemical designed to produce temporary personality disorientation. The source was the late Jake Esterline, the CIA's project director for what became the Bay of Pigs. While vague on his recollections about the intended effect of the cigars, Esterline said he was certain they were not lethal.

• **Depilation.** This scheme involved a salt of thallium, a chemical used by women as a depilatory, placed in his shoes. The idea was to cause Castro's beard to fall out, thus damaging his image.

lution of the Cuban Missile Crisis was in operation before the flap occurred, the only reasonable conclusion is that the missile flap was a concocted crisis, a theatrical production. That means collusion among Fidel Castro, John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev in order to solve their different, but equally urgent, problems.

The result of this collusion was that not only JFK, but any Kennedy possibly destined for the White House, represented a security risk. It therefore became an obligation of U.S. security agencies to cut short JFK's presidency, and to prevent any future Kennedy presidency, without tearing the nation's political institutions and delusions apart. This seems to have been done—on Nov. 22, 1963 with JFK in Dallas, with RFK in Los Angeles, and with Ted Kennedy at Chappaquiddick. Whether or not Oswald and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan were the assassins, or were just patsies covering mob, CIA and possibly Mossad gunmen, is really not so important.

And whether Howard Hunt and Joseph Yablonski of the "dirty tricks" department of Nixon's entourage were in Chappaquiddick merely by coincidence on the day of Ted Kennedy's tragedy is also irrelevant to the larger theme of history.

What is important is that the "Canadian Connection" indicates almost beyond any reasonable doubt that the Cuban Missile Crisis and the final resolution to the Bay of Pigs was a massive act of collusion that could not be permitted of a U.S. president.

In conclusion, a "Canadian Connection" with the JFK tragedy is not only proved by the evidence, it also makes sense within the context of the times. Canada maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba when the U.S. had severed them. Canada maintained trade with Cuba when the U.S. had imposed an embargo. This Canadian political stance was extremely convenient for Kennedy operatives of the time, for there was no diplomatic barrier to direct communications with Fidel Castro and the Cuban government.

And, although Americans tend to ignore or be unaware of the fact, it is known that Canada was involved in the spate of U.S. political assassinations of the 1960s. It is easy to forget that the alleged "assassin of Martin Luther King," James Earl Ray, actually lived in Toronto before he was finally apprehended at London's Heathrow Airport. He claimed he was trying to get to Montreal in order to confront the man, called "Raoul," who had recruited him for a supposedly simple gunrunning scam. This scam had placed Ray in the right place at the right time to be blamed for King's murder.

As late as 1975, Ray's lawyer, the famous (or infamous) Jim Garrison, asked me to try to locate Raoul in Montreal. It was Garrison's belief that the entire King assassination was planned and implemented from Canada by American agents. This makes logical sense because at that time Canadian passports were very easy to obtain. Canada is next door to the U.S. but insulated from the purview of the U.S. Congress and law enforcement agencies. Illegal activities in the U.S. could more easily be planned from Canada than from within the U.S. itself.

In fact, it may be that the "Canadian Connection" with JFK's tragedy was the precursor or prototype for many later operations by U.S. administrations, operations that were illegal and could not obtain congressional approval or appropriations. Like Irangate, where illegal arms sales to Iran paid for the "Contra" rebels in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Kennedy may have first hit on the formula of undertaking illegal operations in one foreign country to finance illegal operations in another foreign country: Canadian-based activities would pay for Castro's demands.

And, although Americans tend to ignore or be unaware of the fact, it is known that Canada was involved in the spate of U.S. political assassinations of the 1960s. James Earl Ray, for instance, lived in Toronto.

Neither the activities (like Toyne's money raising) nor the payoff to Fidel Castro would have been approved by the U.S. Congress, and they could not have been implemented in the United States under the eye of U.S. law enforcement agencies. Trade with Cuba was not illegal in Canada, and the covert activities of a British agent such as Toyne were not stopped by the RCMP.

Such illegal foreign activities have inevitably led to tragedy for U.S. presidents, as we've seen in the Watergate money laundering and Irangate scandals. These were only "politically" fatal for the presidents concerned.

But for JFK, the "Canadian Connection" of illegal activities proved to be fatal in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. ✦

Michael Bradley is the author of numerous important works of authentic history. For more about his work (and the availability of his books on the origins of the Neanderthals, as well as other Revisionist topics), refer to his website at michaelbradley.info, email him at michaelbradley2003 @yahoo.com or write him at P.O. Box 97035, Toronto, Canada M6R 3LO.

The Archangel Intervention

What was the U.S. doing invading Russia in 1918?

One would have thought that Woodrow Wilson, socialist that he was, and a big fan of the Communists, would have strongly supported the Bolsheviks who had recently taken over much of Russia. (The Whites, or anti-Communists, were still giving them stiff resistance.) But reality tends to be complicated, and for diplomatic reasons Wilson threw in his hat with the British and French (and Czechs), and American troops actually wound up in a shooting war in Communist Russia.

By M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

In all the textbooks of European history, the Allied intervention in Bolshevik Russia in 1918 is referred to as an "anti-Communist event," in keeping with the well-rehearsed mythology that the west was anti-Communist. As is so often the case with the textbooks, it is deliberate misinformation. The west supported the USSR in both humanitarian, technical, and financial aspects from 1920 to the bailout of Brezhnev by Archer-Daniels-Midland in the 1970s. It remains true that Stalin refused to be a part of the Marshall Plan, this was because it required the USSR to open its financial records to the west. Instead, there were other grants-in-aid and, especially, technical support given to the USSR even as the Korean War was being fought.

Lt. Col. Nichols with the U.S. Army 31st Infantry at Vladivostok, on Russia's Japan Sea coast. The American intervention in the Russian civil war had two prongs: a smaller force in the northwest of Russia, around Archangel, and the American Expeditionary Force Siberia, commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, with 7,950 men. The men served for 19 miserable months in Siberia, and lost 189 soldiers dead from various causes. WWW.HISTORYPLACE.COM

The primary purpose of the Allied landing was to keep Russia in the war against Germany. According to all reigning Allied heads of state without exception, this was the purpose; ideology was not, nor had it ever been, a concern. Woodrow Wilson, following his mentor, Col. Mandel House (a self-described Marxist), openly praised the Bolsheviki, and the US delegation to Russia, under former Missouri Governor Francis, openly praised them as well,

even claiming, according to George Keenan, that the Bolsheviki were the "Abraham Lincolns" of Russia. Similar rhetoric could he heard from the French ambassador, Sadoul.

Even further, the Allies assisted in the reimposition of the Left Socialist-Revolutionary (SR) government in 1918 after it had been kidnaped, *en masse*, by the Whites and put out to sea. (Cf. Keenan's *Russia and the West*, 86). In fact, Keenan notes, there was so much aid given to the Left SR state, that the Bolsheviki had to deal with a substantial debate over whether Marxists can accept aid from western governments! Since this flew in the face of Marxist theory, it was completely untrodden ground. Needless to say, Trotsky and Lenin agreed that accepting the aid was prudent.

Moreover, there was a small contingent of Marxists who claimed that western intervention should be solicited, and even aided wherever possible, since this might be a good bulwark against Japanese intervention in the east, especially given the military chaos in Russia at the time. As the Chekists were rounding up clergy and anti-Soviet elements and shooting them en masse, the British government, through its attache in Petrograd, said this:

> [W]hen we understand that it [the Bolshevik revolution] is, when we know the facts behind it, when we do not libel it or slander it or do not lose out heads and become its advocates or defenders, and really know what it is, and then move forward to it, then we will serve our country and our time. (Quoted in Keenan, 64)

The battles of the Allies in Siberia were directed at Whites and Reds. Against the Whites due to their perceived support of the Japanese, and the Reds, because they were uninterested in pursuing the war in Europe.

After the overthrow of the (generally pro-Allied) Soviet by the Bolsheviki in Archangel, the Bolshevik Soviets immediately confronted the Allies there. The British, for their part, told the Marxists that they would be aided in their consolidation of power in the north in exchange for the release of military supplies to the British for use against the Germans. In 1918, the British fought alongside the Soviets against the Finnish whites who were seeking to take the port city of Murmansk. The British supplied and fed the Bolshevik Soviet government in that region, as well as at the larger city of Archangel, having completely abandoned the anti-Bolshevik Soviets throughout the North.

As far as the separate intervention in Siberia was concerned, Allied governments made it clear that it was protecting the new "Russian" state against Japanese aggression, while serving British interests in China at the same time. Furthermore, Wilson was convinced that Siberia would be lost to the Germans since there were almost 2 million prisoners of war living and working in Siberia by the Summer of 1918. They could easily have toppled the Soviet government, but they needed, according to the Allied mentality, to be fought. Nevertheless, it was also clear that the Soviets in the port cities were drifting away from the Soviet government in Petrograd, and so it became murky who spoke for the "Soviet Government" so popular in western capitals. They either saw the Soviets as requesting Allied aid to continue the war, or the alternative, "anti-Communists" in the west merely thought that the Bolsheviki were agents of the German state. Ideology was never ever a factor.

According to Keenan, the battles, few indeed, of the Allies in Siberia were directed at both Whites and Reds. Against the Whites (and Gen. Graves was resolutely opposed to a White victory) due to their perceived support of the Japanese, and the Reds, because it was perceived they were uninterested in pursuing the European war (though western capitals waffled on this issue). As a matter of course, Gen. Graves make it clear that he generally supported a unified Red victory, and then promises of aid to have them continue the war. Graves view was not heeded, and, after Lenin made it clear he was not going to continue the war, the Allies supported, briefly, Kolchak in Siberia. But once his resistance began to fail, Allied support was quickly withdrawn.

Allied policy was confusing, but it really only had the single aim of destroying Germany if possible and controlling Japan if necessary, regardless of the government that sat in the capital. As far as Allied states were concerned, there was no ideological difference between the Bolsheviki and the SR movement. They were both revolutionists on one way or another. The SR movement was generally White in orientation, the Reds committed to pulling the country out of the war. If the Allies fought the Bolsheviks, it was to support the SR movement, and vice versa. Their respective ideologies, given no specialized studies on the phenomenon existed at the time, were considered the same.

The proof that the intervention was to place Russia again on a war footing was that, according to Keenan, as soon as the war ended, there was not a single shot fired at the Bol-

sheviks. After the Russian civil war, the Red Cross and the U.S. government began to feed the Soviet population, given the chaos during the war. Aid of all kinds flowed to the Soviet state once the war was over and there was no real reason to oppose the Reds.

To conclude, let Keenan speak for himself:

> Soviet historiography portrays the intervention as a major deliberate military effort by the western governments, mustering all the force they could, to overthrow the Soviet government. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Wilson abhorred the very thought of intervention; so did his secretary of state. Lloyd George was on the whole skeptical as to its soundness.

U.S. Troops March in Vladivostok

Above, Japanese troops observe a U.S. military parade in Vladivostok. Left, a cemetery holds the remains of U.S. soldiers killed in the Siberian invasion. About 165 GIs were killed. Almost 30 of our boys went missing, and 12 were captured. The British had 526 dead. The Bolsheviks are believed to have lost 2,150 men.

> As to its motivations, the Allied landings were, embracing in its motivations many considerations having nothing to do with a desire to overthrow Soviet power for ideological reasons. (114-115).

But even more, U.S. corporate aid to the USSR has a long a sordid history. Dwayne Andreas, longtime head of Archer Daniels Midland and one of the creators of the modern "ecumenical movement," had this to say to the House of Representatives in 1990:

> For many years, I have devoted much effort to improving business relationships between the USSR and the USA. Now is a time when it would be clearly in our own best political and economic interest to help meet the real basic needs of the USSR. It should be noted that in 1973, we provided $750 million of credit to the Soviets for grain. This was utilized and repaid with interest. It was profitable for both sides.

Well known author James Bovard wrote this in his seminal *Archer Daniels Midland: A Case Study in Corporate Welfare*: "Andreas chose a most unfortunate example to use to show the benefits of giving credits and subsidies to the Soviets. In 1972 the USDA paid the largest export subsidies ($700 million) in history to the Soviets to help them corner a quarter of the American wheat crop. As GAO noted, USDA was supposed to have a reporting system for foreign crop purchases but totally failed to monitor the amount of Soviet purchases and kept subsidizing exports even after the Soviets had cornered the U.S. market. The Soviet wheat sale fiasco drove wheat prices from $1.25 a bushel to $4.75 a bushel and signaled the onset of a decade of world inflation. In 1973, when OPEC announced it would dramatically cut production in order to quadruple

Right, a Bolshevik shot by an American guard at Outpost No. 1 on Jan. 8, 1919 when an enemy patrol of seven men attempted to creep up on the outpost position. This picture was taken to show the white cloak, which all the members of the patrol wore to conceal their movements in the snow. The clothing worn by the man was warm and in good condition. He carried, in addition to a hand grenade, which lies on the ground, a Remington rifle, in good condition, and a plentiful supply of ammunition. Village of Visoka Gora, Russia, Jan. 8, 1919.

FROM THE U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, PHOTO #152821

Left, inspection of Company M, 339th Infantry, U.S. Army, at Archangel, Russia, Nov. 20, 1918.

the price of oil, OPEC spokesmen justified their decision by pointing at soaring wheat prices."

Politicians and political appointees responded to Andreas's exhortations to continue bankrolling the Soviets and, later, the Russians and other nations of the former Soviet Union. The Agriculture Department extended $5 billion in credits to the Soviet Union and to Russia, Ukraine, and other former Soviet states between early 1991 and 1993. USDA credits to the Soviets had already been a matter of fierce dispute during congressional deliberations on the 1990 five-year farm bill. At that time Congress enacted a provision requiring that "the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not make credit guarantees available in connection with sales of agricultural commodities to any country that the Secretary determines cannot adequately service the debt associated with such sale."

Anti-Communism really had two bases: first, American support for Israel against her neighbors who were bankrolled by the USSR, and second, the rejection of any alternative trading bloc to one dominated by the US. There is no difference between the alleged anti-Communist crusade of the 1950s, and the anti-nationalist crusade today. It is one and the same movement, the domination of American interests over all, without exception. Whether the US set its face against South Africa, the USSR, Russia today, Serbia yesterday, Cuba, Venezuela, Iran or Iraq, the movement has been the same—identical in each case—and the ideology of the "offending" states has not mattered in the least. The only thing they have in common is the rejection of American imperialism. South Africa was anti-Communist, but, since her economy was autarkic, and she sat on billions of dollars in minerals, the U.S. government worked with the Soviet KGB to destroy that state.

The question was not Communism vs. anti-Communism, but rather American corporate interests. Iran today is hardly a Marxist outpost, yet it is part of the same campaign of vilification that allegedly was committed on the USSR in the 1950s. It was never Marxism *per se*, but rather the interests of an "open," that is, American dominated, trading empire. The United States openly encourages Islamic terrorism and drug dealing in Chechnya and Bosnia, and fights it only when U.S. interests are at stake or the safety of Israel is in any way threatened.

It is interest, not ideology, that has been at the forefront of American foreign policy since World War I. ✦

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson is an expert on global nationalist movements and on Russian history. He received his doctorate from the University of Nebraska. See http://reasonradionetwork.com/programs/the-orthodox-nationalist for more from Johnson. He is the author of *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy*, available from TBR for $25 plus $3 S&H. He is currently finishing a book on Vladimir Putin soon to appear from TBR.

A NEW LOOK AT AN AMERICAN POLITICAL ICON

Reagan: The Rest of Him?

Was America's 40th Chief Executive Really as 'Conservative' as They Say?

During Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign and the rest of his life, he was remembered by columnists and authors for a few movie characters he played and lines he spoke on the silver screen. One of these utterances was from a character who had lost his legs in an explosion, and upon waking up in the hospital bed and lifting the sheet, said, "Where's the rest of me?" The line later inspired a 1970 book title by Kent Steffgen, *Here's the Rest of Him*. Here is some of the "rest" of Reagan that the mainstream media shielded from the public during the 1980 campaign and later. It now appears likely this was done in order to position George Bush, who (like Lyndon Johnson riding the political coattails of JFK) could never have gotten near White House residence without Reagan's charisma to pave the way. It is still amusing to hear conversation lamenting the passing of the Reagan years and his great "conservatism." Perhaps no lie was ever better sold to Americans than that one. This is an edited version of a chapter from Pat Shannan's new book *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*.

By Pat Shannan

One of the slickest public relations transitions in the 20th century was the selling of the liberal socialist Ronald Reagan (a professional movie actor who later performed magnificently for the world's stage) to the American people as the savior of the republic and the wonderful "conservative" reformer that he never was. In actuality, Reagan was the biggest fraud to occupy the White House since Abraham Lincoln.

Ronald Reagan was a counterfeit conservative, on many levels. Reagan, when he was governor of California in 1967, legalized abortion. In the same year, he cracked down on gun ownership. He supported certain controversial anti-gun laws to the end. He spent taxpayer money like a drunken sailor with a stolen credit card. And he expanded many interventions in Iran-Contra that members of Congress opposed.

Not only do most Americans not know it yet but still speak of him with reverence. (After all, much as with Barack Obama right now, what was there not to like about this man's public persona?) His quotes, most of which were plagiarized from others over the years, such as Will Rogers[1], are now going down in history as Reagan's great insight.

Reagan was a fraud far before his appearance on the national scene. First he had to fox the California voters. On October 22, 1964, after it was obvious that the Republican Party, under the control of Nelson Rockefeller, had scuttled Barry Goldwater's chances of defeating Lyndon Johnson for the presidency, Reagan felt it safe going on TV and presenting his "Rendezvous with Destiny" speech that launched him into destiny. This enthralled the conservatives, some of whom decided to support and finance him for the governor of California race coming up in 1966. But just who was this man?

Until the recent fraudulent occupation by Barack Hussein Obama, never had a man occupied the White House that Americans knew so little about. However, a look at the background of Reagan's earlier life, his philosophical background and political activities seems to shed some much needed light on why there is a paucity of information on him and why the value of his public relations staff was determined more on what they concealed than on what they revealed. Just about everything they ever told us was a lie, and when it came to true conservatism, Reagan was a bigger fraud than little Georgie Bush (but probably not his deceptive daddy).

Politics is a vocation that comes equipped with a license to lie, and in this game of make-believe an actor is constantly pretending to be something or someone he is not.

Politics is a vocation that comes equipped with a license to lie, and in this game of make-believe an actor is constantly pretending to be something or someone he is not. He is already trained for the political arena, and the combination can be lethal.

By 1947, after a decade in Hollywood, Reagan had become president of the left-wing Screen Actors Guild. During his tenure he was called to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee in connection with the Communist writers and actors within the union. According to Lou Cannon's book *Reagan*, he insisted the Communists formed a political party and he would be hesitant to see any political party outlawed on the basis of its political ideology. In taking this position, Reagan was parroting the typical party line of that time. During this time, he was collaborating with James Roosevelt and Dore Schary, president of the Anti-Defamation League.

Surprise! Reagan became a charter member of the Fabian socialist-controlled Americans for Democratic Action in 1950. The same year he campaigned for and raised money for one of the era's most notorious left-wingers, Helen Gahagan Douglas. He had traveled the country in 1948 publicly campaigning for Harry Truman and castigating Republicans for causing inflation.

The California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities had identified the National Advisory Committee of the American Veterans as a Communist front organization in 1952, but Reagan saw no reason not to become a member in 1958 and did so.

During this earlier period of his life, Reagan had played an up-front role in an organization called the "California League for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy." This gang was closely linked to and followed the lead of the Communist-dominated "Institute of Pacific Relations" (IPR) in its drive to bring the Communist butcher, Mao Tse-tung, into control in China.

The Senate Committee chaired by Sen. Pat McCarran investigated the IPR and reported, "The IPR is an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence." When the FBI later raided the offices of IPR's *Amerasia* magazine, the agents found 1,800 stolen and very sensitive government documents.

These Communists, working with George Marshall, Joseph Stillwell and President Truman, were instrumental in bringing the murderous Mao Tse-tung to power in China by conspiring against America's anti-Communist ally Chiang Kai-shek. Without a Communist China and the Red butcher Mao to run it, there would have been no Korean or Vietnam wars, which did not benefit anyone, except the Communists and the international banksters and arms dealers. Reagan was a willing and active cheerleader.

In 1954, Reagan was hired by General Electric Corporation as a TV spokesman and all-around PR man. The man who hired him was GE's longtime president Gerard Swope, the author of FDR's National Recovery Administration plan, which became the blueprint for corporate socialism in America.[2] This was the beginning of Reagan's transition from liberal to conservative, at least in the public's eye, and

Ronald Reagan shot—March 30, 1981. A deranged John Hinckley Jr., 25, shot Reagan as the president walked to his limousine after delivering a speech at a Washington hotel. Some have suggested Hinckley could have been a mind-controlled patsy. The CIA, theorists suggest, wanted their former boss—Reagan's vice president—George Herbert Walker Bush, father of the later president, George W. Bush—in the White House. But Reagan made a remarkable recovery.

he found his "hat switch" from cowboy hat to bankster's homburg to be quite lucrative, as well. His assumed new political and economic stance was the only one the American public would ever hear about for the rest of his life.

Upon being elected California's governor in 1966, after campaigning on the basis of a promise to "squeeze, cut and trim" the size of state government, he immediately dumped the conservatives who had ensured his new position and brought in Nelson Rockefeller's California staff of radicals to run his administration in Sacramento. Many of the same crowd followed him to the Oval Office in 1981.

Most Americans have been the victims of the propaganda taught in the humanistic government school system and have difficulty figuring out why a socialist would become a capitalist. The untaught fact is that socialism is the mongoloid child of capitalism. Capitalists realized long ago that socialism is the road to wealth, as long as they control it. This explains why the Wall Street and the international banksters financed the Russian Revolution and takeover by the Communists. It explains why the CFR and Trilateralists[3] are still supporting and financing Communism's spread to finally attain their objective of a one-world socialist government where their appointed emperor and his mattoids can own everything and control the mass of serfs.

It doesn't take one as politically cynical as I to conclude early that if you want to identify a politician's real character, you quit listening to his rhetoric (except to compare it to the lie he tells later) and examine what he actually did. As much as his staff managed to conceal it at the time, Reagan's "spend and tax" record as governor of California was available for anyone (not mesmerized by his star status) to look at before voting. Of course, the Hobson's choice was the Republican socialist who denied it versus the Democratic socialist who embraced it.

Reagan was a spendthrift—a "tax and spend" Keynesian with no regard for the constitutionally protected rights or economic needs of the electorate. He increased the state budget from $4.6 billion in 1967 to $10.3 billion in 1974. He increased the sales tax 248%, the personal income tax 404%, the corporation tax 160% and gasoline taxes 40%, while property taxes doubled. During the Reagan tenure, welfare was up 43%. So much for "cut, trim and squeeze."

When Ronnie ran for president in 1980, he campaigned vigorously on two main platforms: reversing the legalized government-funded abortion ("Thirteen million babies have been aborted since the 1973 legalization by the Supreme Court," he screamed throughout the Bible Belt) and balancing the budget. Nothing could warm the ears of Christian, conservative America more than that. The problem was that after eight years the Reagan administration had surpassed the "spending" of all 39 of his predecessors totaled.

That's right! The 39 administrations from Washington through Carter could not equal the total of what the 40th president spent in two terms. And when he left office in January of 1989, the daily rate of legal abortions had reached 4,400 nationally and totaled nearly 40 million since 1973, but it was the "conservative" rhetoric that was important at the time.

While campaigning for governor in 1966, Reagan promised to resist any effort that would take from the

American citizen his right to own and carry firearms. However, in 1968, then-Gov. Reagan signed into California law the Mulford Act, which was the most sweeping and repressive gun control legislation passed in the United States to that date. This law nullified any citizen's right to defend himself and banned loaded guns from any public street or highway in California unless the owner could prove he was in imminent danger of attack. (Who can possibly know of an impending attack, before it happens? Well, maybe one who is running from the cops.)

Not yet satisfied, Gov. Reagan enthusiastically stifled the Second Amendment rights of Californians further by embracing the plan proposed by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) that would eventually provide for the confiscation of guns. Gov. Reagan agreed with the LEAA to make California a "model" or pilot state for the entire country.

Under the guise of "reform for criminal justice improvement," Reagan appointed and arranged for financing the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning. With a large office staff they were to be the task force to carry out the LEAA program of prohibiting the private possession of handguns by January 1, 1983. He appointed the executive director and staff, who were responsible only to the governor. The Council on Criminal Justice and 17 subcommittees were also appointed to study this and report directly to the governor. Reagan was scheduled by these task forces to put the LEAA controls into effect by executive proclamation on December 31, 1974, at a time when most Californians would be more interested in New Year's celebrations than in watching the machinations of their state government.

BEAT CITY HALL?

However, a committee of California patriots had been following every move of the Reagan gang the whole time, and they knew several weeks in advance of the planned proclamation exactly what was coming down. This committee, with Bernadine Smith[4] at the helm, arranged a meeting with Gov. Reagan in his Sacramento office on December 3, 1974.

Mrs. Smith, the committee's spokeswoman, said later that when Reagan was confronted with the committee's knowledge of the proclamation, he feigned astonishment, bewilderment and innocence. In other words, in the mode of a typical politician, he lied.

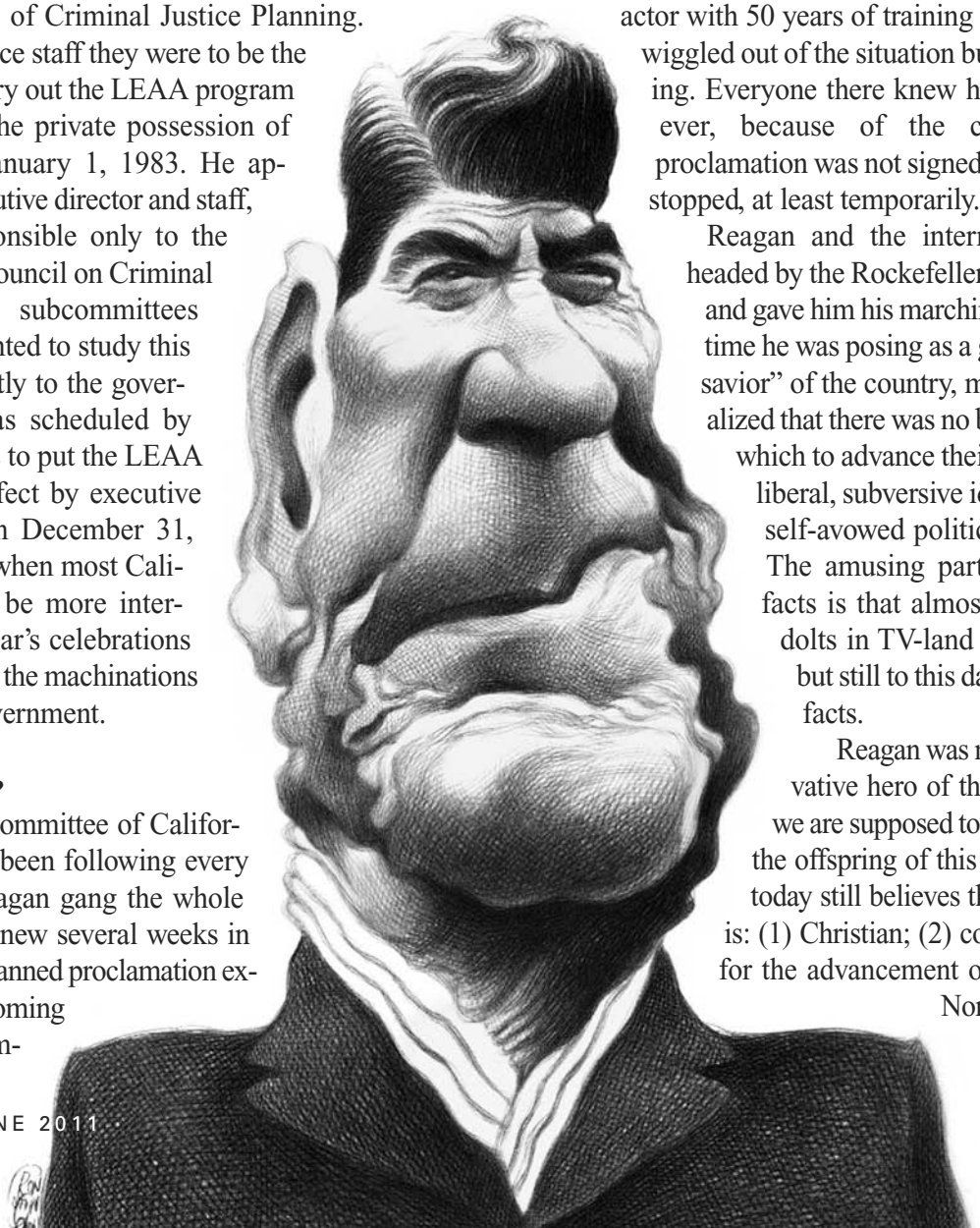
She said to the governor, "It is inconceivable that the LEAA and your own Office of Criminal Justice would have scheduled you to make such an important gubernatorial proclamation without first consulting you and obtaining your permission."

Faced with irrefutable facts that seven months previously he had approved the plan and appointed a large task force to carry it out, and it was his own committee that had arranged for him to make the proclamation that would outlaw handguns, Reagan still insisted he did not know about the existence of plans for the proclamation. A professional actor with 50 years of training and experience, he wiggled out of the situation but was not convincing. Everyone there knew he was lying. However, because of the confrontation, the proclamation was not signed and the action was stopped, at least temporarily.

Reagan and the international banksters headed by the Rockefellers, who backed him and gave him his marching orders the whole time he was posing as a great "conservative savior" of the country, much earlier had realized that there was no better position from which to advance their own fortunes and liberal, subversive ideas than through a self-avowed political "conservative." The amusing part amongst the sad facts is that almost all of the simple dolts in TV-land not only bought it but still to this day refuse to face the facts.

Reagan was not the great conservative hero of the 20th century that we are supposed to believe he was. It is the offspring of this deluded group that today still believes that the Bush family is: (1) Christian; (2) conservative; and (3) for the advancement of American ideals. None of that is true.

What we have



ART: NEWSCOM.COM

File photo showing members of the Sandinista Army leading away U.S. pilot Eugene Hasenfus after he was shot down during a mission over southeast Nicaragua in October 1986. The Iran-Contra affair in Nicaragua during the 1980s was one of the more famous international political battlefields waged by former U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his presidency. Reagan, the 40th United States president, died at the age of 93 on June 5, 2004 in California. Hasenfus was sentenced to 25 years in prison but was pardoned and released by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega after only two months. REUTERS/CARLOS DURAN/FILE/NEWSCOM

brought to the surface here is only a small part of the liberal record of Reagan but should be far more than enough to bring any thinking American to the conclusion that Reagan was never a political "conservative" and that America and its conservative Republican voters were duped by the powers that be and the news media.

As usual, everything they ever told us about the "conservatism" of Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush[5] was a lie. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 "It isn't what we don't know that gives us trouble. It's what we know that ain't so." Reagan got great mileage out of this without giving credit. Maybe, because Will Rogers wrote it more than 50 years earlier, Reagan figured the statute of limitations had run.

2 From *Wall Street and FDR* by Anthony Sutton, 1975. According to Sutton, GE was but one of the many multinational corporations actively involved in expanding the military/industrial complex in foreign countries through the massive transfers of U.S. technology, as the foundation for world government was being laid.

3 The Council on Foreign Relations and Trilateral Commission are longtime globalist organizations created and controlled by the nation's elite and dedicated to the destruction of the United States and the construction of a world government through the United Nations.

4 This hard-nosed octogenarian is still at it, writes to me often and is my heroine of the Second Amendment movement. If there is a living activist more committed to the Colonist's slogan, "Don't Tread on Me," I would like to know who it is.

5 In any honest police investigation, G.H.W. Bush would have been the No. 1 suspect in the attempted murder of Reagan on March 30, 1981.

Pat Shannan is a corresponding editor of American Free Press and a longtime historical writer who has penned several articles for The Barnes Review including "The Great Escape of John Wilkes Booth" (May/June 2008) and "How the South Could Have Won the Civil War" (July/August 2011). He is also the author of several videos and books including the runaway best seller, *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*—$30 plus $5 S&H from American Free Press, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Other books include *One in a Million: An IRS Travesty*, *The Montana Freemen* and *I Rode With Tupper.* For those who would like more about Booth's great escape, we recommend the 100-page book by Pat listed above. Based on material from TBR, it is $10 plus $3 S&H. Call 1-888-699-NEWS toll free to charge to credit card.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

TRILLIONS STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR

Whatever happened to that $2.3 trillion that the Pentagon could not account for back in 2001? It seems they still can't account for it. Donald Rumsfeld told us on Sept. 10, 2001, the day before 9-11, that "according to some estimates we cannot account for $2.3 trillion." The events that took place the next day caused most folks to forget that astounding statement. Pentagon auditors say they routinely "cannot account for 25% of what the Pentagon spends"! That means that close to $400 billion disappears every year. What a joke it is that Congress is working overtime to trim the budget deficit by paltry millions or billions of dollars while hundreds of billions and even trillions routinely disappear into the Pentagon budget's black hole, without any protest.

✠ ✠ ✠

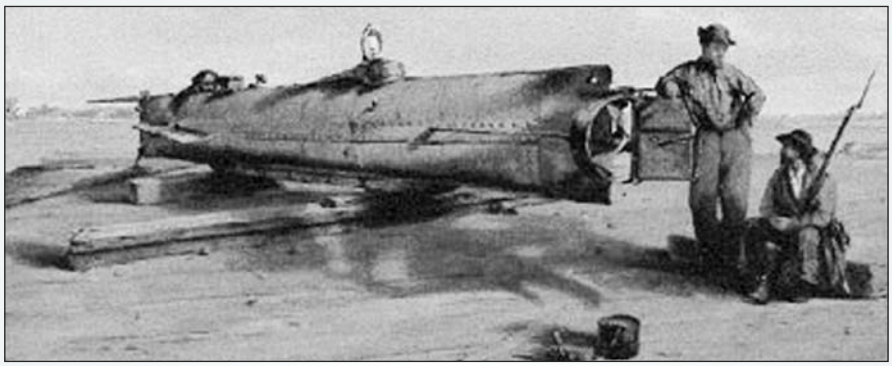
WHY CLINTON BOMBED SUDAN

On August 20, 1998, President Bill Clinton ordered bombs to be dropped on the El Shifa Pharmaceutical Industries Co. in Sudan. Allegedly this was in retaliation for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. It was claimed the plant did not really produce medicine and veterinary products but manufactured chemicals used to make nerve gas, and that it was funded by Osama bin Laden. All of Clinton's claims were proved false. Clinton opposed calls for an on-site inspection of the building in the wake of his bombing attack. The plant actually had produced more than half of the impoverished country's human and veterinary medicine. Was it a coincidence the bombing occurred the day of Monica Lewinsky's return to the grand jury, and the same week that Clinton's TV apology (in which he did not apologize) went over so badly with the American people? There seems no other explanation for Clinton's actions.

✠ ✠ ✠

LIFE BEFORE FIRE

A new survey of European prehistoric sites suggests early man, contrary to what had been thought, somehow got along in the glacial climate for 600,000 years without benefit of fire. The earliest evidence of heating fires only goes back some 400,000 years, whereas man moved from balmy Africa into frigid Europe about 1 million years ago. Sites in Britain, Italy and Spain older than 400,000 YBP (years before present) show no sign of fire mastery. However, it is of interest that at sites where Neanderthals lived, fire was commonly found. The lack of early fire in Europe is baffling because there is evidence that in Palestine fire was in use 780,000 years ago, and that controlled fire was known in Africa 1.6 million years ago.



ANSWERS TO SUBMARINE MYSTERY EXPECTED SOON

Ever since it was recovered from the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean in 2000, scientists have been working on the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley*, carefully removing human remains, mud and artifacts from the inside while studying the seashells and other concretions on the outside. The ship has been resting in a cradle on its side, pretty much in the orientation it was found in. Now the time has come to very gently rotate the ship into its upright position, hopefully without further damaging it, and then the concretions will be carefully removed so that the hull can be seen again for the first time since the ship went down in 1864. A study of the hull should yield important evidence as to what actually caused the historic ship to go down. The ship is being studied at the Warren Lash Conservation Center in South Carolina. Painting above of the *Hunley* by Conrad Wise Chapman.

✠ ✠ ✠

REALLY ANCIENT AMERICA

Stone tools found recently in central Texas range back to as much as 15,500 years ago, according to anthropologist Mike Waters. The site he has focused on was a seasonal campsite. The stones and flakes associated with their manufacture at Buttermilk Creek "just keep going" from 13,500 B.C. up until Clovis culture, 11,500 years ago as radiocarbon dated.

✠ ✠ ✠

THE TROUBLES OF HENRY VIII

King Henry VIII of England is well known for having health problems later in life and for the miscarriages of two of his wives. Now researchers are saying both these issues may be explicable by two rare medical conditions. A genetic disease linked to the X chromosome may have caused Henry to become anxiety ridden and paranoid after reaching 40 years of age. He also had an unusual blood type that may have caused the bodies of his wives to attack the fetuses. The new study is by bioarcheologist Catarina Whitley, now with the Museum of New Mexico.

✠ ✠ ✠

WHO BROUGHT THE SLAVES?

They won't teach kids this in the controlled schools, but here is a list of slave ships and their owners: *Abigail*, owned by Aaron Lopez, Moses Levy and Jacob Franks; *Crown*, by Isaac Levy and Nathan Simpson; *Nassau*, by Moses Levy; *Four Sisters*, by Moses Levy; *Anne & Eliza*, by Justus Bosch and John Abrams; *Prudent Betty*, by Henry Cruger and Jacob Phoenix; *Hester*, by David and Mordecai Gomez; *Elizabeth*, by David and Mordecai Gomez; *Antigua*, by Nathan Marston and Abram Lyell; *Betsy*, by William De Woolf; *Polly*, by James De Woolf; *White Horse*, by Jan de Sweevts; *Expedition*, by John and Jacob Roosevelt; *Charlotte*, by Moses and Sam Levey and Jacob Franks; *Caracoa*, by Moses and Sam Levey. As you can see from the names, black slavery was a highly profitable Jewish business.

The Truth About the Anschluss

The Joyful Reunion of Germany & Austria

We are always told by the establishment that Hitler "invaded" poor little Austria, crushing the aspirations of the nationalistic Austrians. Propaganda items like the film *Sound of Music* hammer this theme home. As usual, the reality is totally different from the Hollywood flapdoodle.

By Dr. Herbert D. Young

On March 12, 1938 at 8 a.m., Adolf Hitler's troops crossed the border from Germany into Austria. They were greeted passionately everywhere by the people of Austria with tumultuous applause. Nowhere was there even a breath of opposition.

German troops were greeted by cheering Austrians with "Hitler" salutes, "Nazi" flags and flowers. For this reason the "Nazi invasion" is also called the *Blumenkrieg* ("war of flowers").

The whole population was gripped by a euphoria the country had never before experienced in its long and eventful history.

Coming from Simbach, Bavaria, Hitler's personal column of vehicles crossed the border at 1:30 p.m. Hardly had the motorcade reached Braunau am Inn (Hitler's birthplace, on the border) when a storm of enthusiasm filled the streets. An immense crowd pushed forward to get a glimpse of their hero, Hitler. Church bells rang in all the towns they passed through, and people lined the streets as the cars passed by. When the motorcade arrived in Linz and stopped at the Hotel Weinzinger, the crowds chanted "One people, one Reich, one leader!"

Right after World War I, in a plebiscite, 97 percent of the Austrian people voted to reunite with Germany. Despite this democratic vote, overseen by the victors themselves, reunion was denied to them by the Allies.

In 1938, the Allies, in accordance with their World War I propaganda, told their gullible people that this was an invasion of a neutral country, which was utter nonsense. The *Anschluss* (union) was, in fact, in accord with the freely expressed will of the Austrian people, the peaceful fulfillment of their democratically expressed desire to unite the Germanic people of Germany and Austria. This was proved again in another plebiscite conducted in 1938.

It was, at the same time, the realization of an ancient but forever young dream—a dream that over a thousand years again and again cost the lives of generations of Germans. Yet, Hitler fulfilled this dream peacefully in only a few hours, with no loss of life and the eternal gratitude of all concerned.

The indescribable joy of the Austrian people in all parts of the Danubian lands, as well as in the old Reich, demanded a quick formal reunion. Hitler had not planned on an immediate reunion, but when a plebiscite was taken it showed that 99.7 percent of the people were for it.

The universal approval of the Austrian people, on which nobody had counted, forced the Fuehrer to put the reunion into effect immediately. At that hour in the Hotel Weinzinger amid an unending echo of "Heil" calls and the great joy of the populace, the law for the reunification of Austria with the rest of the Reich was promulgated. Whoever experienced this moment in history and who days later heard Hitler's speech from the balcony of Vienna's City Hall on Heroes' Square will never forget it. It ended with the following emotional statement:

"As leader and chancellor of the German nation and Reich, I report to history the entrance of my homeland into the German Reich." ✦

SOURCES:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anschluss#Schuschnigg_announces_a_referendum

Info Brief newsletter, 208, Heimat Publishers, Ontario.

Herbert D. Young is a pediatrician. He lives in Michigan.

Waging the War of Hunger

THE WORLD USED TO BE BRITAIN'S OYSTER—and foreigners could go to Hades, in the view of Britain's ruling class. Says Joaquin Bochaca, they did not care if so-called "Europeans," even their own former allies, starved to death, including women and children. But finally "perfidious Albion" became too hubristic and got its inevitable comeuppance.

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA

Until 1939, Britain, owing to its geographical location, enjoyed a unique privilege: It was, of all European nations, the only one that could make war without putting its own existence in jeopardy. Furthermore, by virtue of the positions that it had gradually succeeded in occupying around the world—while remaining, at the same time, impregnable to its neighbors, it was perfectly capable of continuing its commercial activities indefinitely for the duration of the fight.

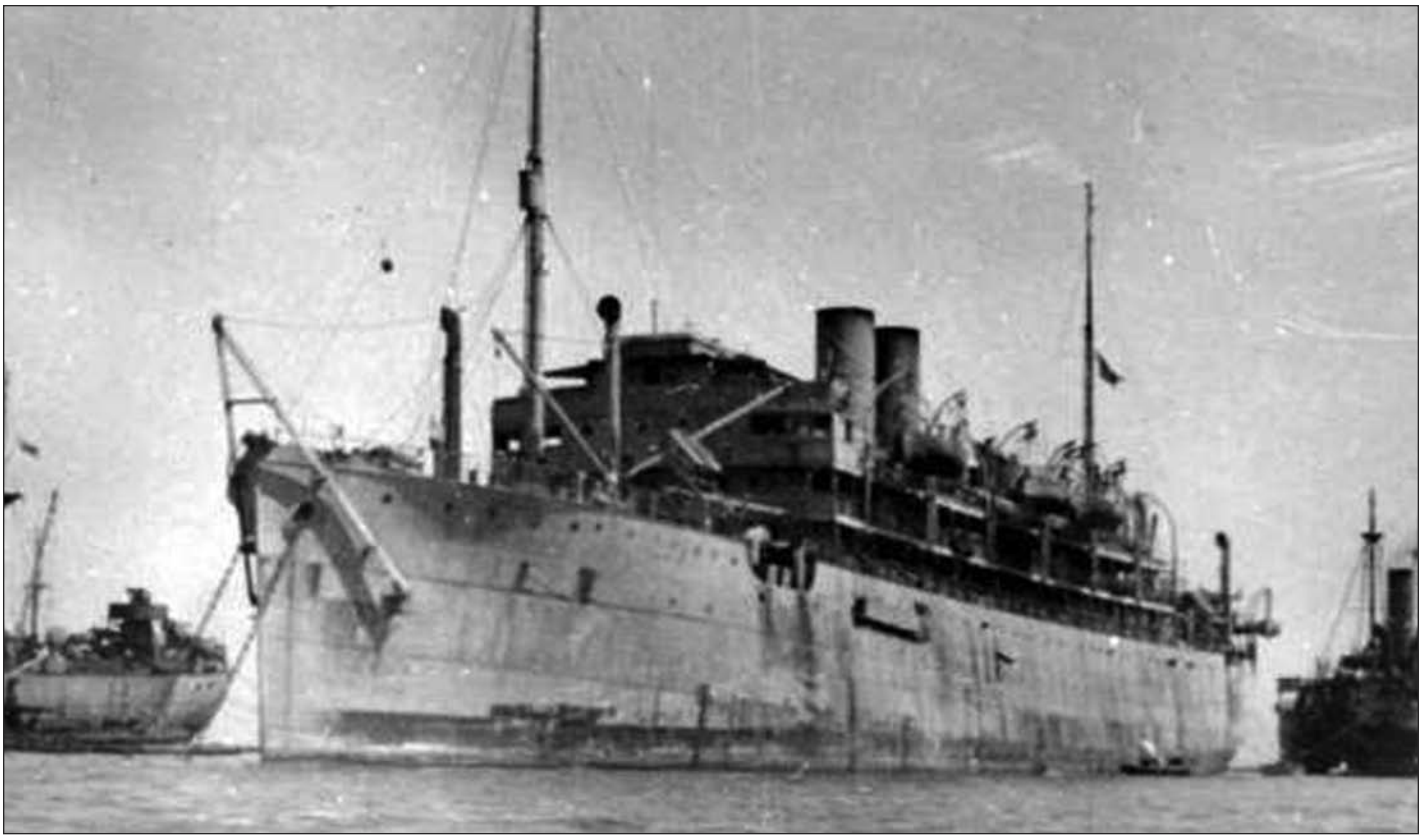
Moreover, the English ruling elite (which, in fact, still existed in full force despite England's role as the "*grande dame* of democracy," played for the benefit of an audience of suckers worldwide) knew perfectly well that England was unable to win a war in Europe by herself. England had always needed two fronts: one maritime, for which she herself took responsibility, and the other continental, which required the assistance of allied powers. From these two principles derives the difference between the English way of thinking about war (that is, during the pre-atomic age, before 1939) and that of other nations. For London, both in 1914-18 and in 1939, the particular situation of France—whose field of action from the North Sea to Switzerland, made it a partner of the second rank, if not merely an auxiliary—required it to bow to the British concept of war. According to this concept, the true mission of the army is to collaborate in the paralysis, the blockade, the asphyxiation of the enemy. The land armies must supplement in their own way the maritime action of economic, political and psychological blockade, by brutally suppressing by any and all means any attempt of the opposing forces to break the siege.

That thankless task England always left to her allies, while she, thanks to her mastery of the seas, continued to expand her commercial activities and accumulate profits—ending up, without firing a single shot, with the overseas markets of her rivals.

Thus understood, war became a kind of coercion conducted using all available means—among which the demoralization of the enemy assumed first place, since it attacked not so much soldiers as their families.

Thus understood, war became a kind of coercion conducted using all available means—among which the demoralization of the enemy assumed first place, since in this way it attacked not so much soldiers as their families. England derived its political-military strategy from its geographical location and circumstances. Karl Haushofer, the father of geopolitics, makes constant references to England, and not without reason. Her strategy was based on geographical advantages and her exceptional navy, on her immense industrial and financial possibilities and, last but not least, on the network of political influence that, thanks to the Freemasons, she had woven around the world.

Insular and imperialistic, the British based their reasoning on the dogma of the inviolability of their country, supported by the assumption—quite well founded—of their omnipotence at sea and in trade and finance. They never lost sight of the world map. For them Europe was just a small part of that globe, a large part of whose immediately



Through their starvation blockade, the British callously abandoned their former allies, such as France, Belgium and Netherlands, who were trusting Britain to supply them with food and humanitarian items. Tens of thousands of women and children died of hunger due to deprivation of life-saving medicines as a result of the brutal blockade. Shown is the Vichy *Mendoza*, which was carrying medicines bound for France when it was captured and its cargo confiscated by the British.

exploitable resources they controlled—a small part indeed: smaller than Canada or Australia, not to mention India.

At least since the 15th century, the ruling elites of this so-called "democracy" have looked down their noses at the rest of Europe, and still cannot understand how the countries of which mainland Europe has been composed through the ages have had the arrogance to evade their control. Holders of inexhaustible wealth, owners of the crossroads of the world (the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Port Said, Suez, Socotra, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Singapore, Aden, Cape Town, Belize, the Falklands), living opulently off the substance of immense populations (about 700 million), inspiring or imposing their policies in a dozen European nations, they had built these incredible privileges on a strategy that they considered infinitely superior to that of countries which lacked opportunities similar to their own.

That a poor nation almost without colonies, exclusively continental, like Germany, so obviously inferior in raw materials, is reduced in case of war, to seeking a decision on the battlefield—and a quick decision as well—is something that appears, to those peddlers, as a sign of irremediable weakness, particularly if such a nation seeks to conquer, and rise to the first rank. Germany, in this case has no recourse at its disposal but to swiftly defeat England's continental allies. It might succeed, but England itself, beyond "continental" Europe and surrounded by the ocean, is protected from any surprise. A great world empire cannot be subject to the expedients of forced solutions. Such an empire avoids risks. Its maritime and commercial activities will never be affected.

England will declare war, but—without wishing to diminish the heroism of British sailors and airmen—the real war will be fought by France. And eventually, with France or after France others will fight: Norwegians, Belgians, Dutch, Greeks, Yugoslavs. "Then," think the British ruling elite, "others will fight, such as Russia, for example."

As for the "poor relation across the ocean," as Lord Asquith called it—which had ceased to be "poor" and become "*nouveau riche*"—the classic upstart in the view of the aristocratic leaders of London—it too will fight, but not for England, nor even for itself, but for the forces that inspire and move its chief executive, Franklin Roosevelt. But this they did not know, yet, the politicians in London. Tra-

ditionalists to the extreme, they took at face value the lessons of history—of their history. Their historians are unanimous in acknowledging: War interests England solely as a lucrative business.

Britain does not fight except to to confirm her possessions or acquire new ones. Her rise to superpower status was, at its start, the result of a number of private companies, encouraged or sponsored more or less openly by the state, companies that, as nobody denies, had a net basis of piracy. It was a matter of carrying out, at gunpoint, business operations of which the dividends were expected to be substantial.

To expel foreign flags from the seas, stripping Portugal, Spain, France and Holland of their overseas possessions, was not, to British merchants, anything but an efficient way to eliminate competition and to move toward a monopoly of colonial and maritime commerce. The crux of the matter was achieved with the least risk and, above all, at the lowest cost possible. They turned to battle only when it was impossible to obtain better results with manipulation, intrigue, threat or blackmail.

We must recognize that English rulers and parliaments, ship owners and traders, privateers, pirates and merchants demonstrated for three centuries, in the search for solutions to these practical problems, if not honesty, at least a unity of views and a constancy to which their homeland owed the ascendancy that it maintained until 1939 and—what is more singular and surprising—its halo, even in the eyes of its own victims.

The British ruling elite, until 1939, disregarding any human or divine law that might have opposed its designs, built its entire strategy on an organized isolation of the enemy using the tactic of blockade.

The British ruling elite, until 1939, disregarding any human or divine law that might have opposed its designs, built its entire strategy on an organized isolation of the enemy using the means at its disposal: a giant blockade, diverse, multiform—encompassing, if necessary, the entire Earth. This elite created for itself a simple and arrogant conception of England's rights as a belligerent, summarized in this proud and immutable sophistry: "We British fight for the defense of civilization against barbarism, and our victory will mean freedom for all peoples; therefore all peoples must help us to achieve it, under penalty of losing their freedom."

That tradition of success must necessarily have marked the English rulers, who faced the war in 1939 with the same strategic rules as always. And so on September 4, 1939, i.e., one day after declaring war on the Reich, the British government made public a list of "prohibited goods." This list, extraordinarily broad, contained a large number of objects intended for use by civilians. The list was distributed by all British ambassadors accredited in foreign countries, without a single exclusion.

Majestically the English government, against all rules of international law, labeled as contraband of war all sorts of food and animal feed, all sorts of clothing, and all raw materials and objects used for production. If we consider that England received from Roosevelt's [officially "neutral"] America, not only food, but also rifles and even 50 destroyers, the devastating cynicism of this conduct will appear to us in all its crudeness.

In brutal violation of human rights and international law, the English government was able to arbitrarily monitor and seize food and fodder that Europe could not produce in great enough quantities to sustain its populations and, therefore, had to import from overseas. At the same time the British government claimed that it fought for liberty and against coercion, and expected the world to believe these words, in direct contradiction to its actions. And the world believed them! At least a good part of the world did, because, with unparalleled cynicism, the mass media trumpeted that message.

On Sept. 5, 1939, a "Ministry of Economic Warfare" was created in London, whose theoretical basis must, of necessity, have been established long before—that is, long before the outbreak of war, since a ministry cannot be improvised within 48 hours anywhere in the world, let alone in England, a country that has made cautious empiricism and prudence true national virtues.

This kind of "economic warfare" is against the spirit and letter of the Geneva Conventions and The Hague, which clearly envision, among other things, that war will be fought only by soldiers against soldiers—that is, regular armies against regular armies, in combat zones. And the British rulers contravened the conventions not only on war, but also on relations with neutral countries. England was convinced that in order to deprive the German people of overseas supplies, closer monitoring of all neutral states was needed.

Therefore many neutrals were forced—yielding to all kinds of pressure—to allow British organizations to monitor their trade relations, and to permit a harsh restriction of their internal and external trade by the British. So-called "blacklists" became famous: blacklists of companies suspected of trading with Germany; blacklists of companies on whose

Sir Ronald Cross (second from right), as United Kingdom High Commissioner to Australia, is shown meeting with members of the RAAF in 1944. Cross believed that starving civilians in occupied German territories through blockade would help shorten the war and save English lives. He seemed not to care that the British blockade of the European mainland would also result in the deaths of tens of thousands of innocent men, women and children in nations that had been traditional British allies.

board of directors there was a German; blacklists of products that could not be sold—not only not to Germany, but not to anyone except England, and later the United States and the USSR.

U.S. ex-President Herbert Hoover had developed a plan by which the civilian populations of the Netherlands, Belgium and France, former allies of England, would be supplied with staple foods (especially wheat and other cereals, and meat). The former American president declared that he did not want to damage British interests and that it was only to save many millions of Europeans from starvation, especially children, who were suffering the consequences of the war. But the Roosevelt administration rejected this plan with no moral scruples whatever; Franklin Roosevelt said he had received a visit from the British ambassador stating that the empire considered the Hoover plan harmful to the interests of England.

The [British] minister of economic warfare, [Ronald] Cross [in office from September 3, 1939 to May 15, 1940—Ed.], revealed in some articles published in *The London Times* the true purpose of the hunger blockade of the countries occupied by Germany. "The blockade," he declared coldly, "will be more humane the more complete it is, because the war will be shorter and less blood will be spilled. Germany will be forced to help feed the population of the occupied territories, thus weakening it." That is, England abandoned coldly, pitilessly, to starvation, its former allies, so that England could retain its position of prominence in the political arena.

Germany contributed food aid to the Netherlands, Belgium, France and other occupied countries, but the amount, certainly, was insufficient. It is not possible to calculate the deaths from starvation that occurred in Europe because of the inhumane policy of the English continental blockade, but it is safe to guess that there were at least several tens of thousands. Also incomputable, but certain, is the effect that malnutrition must have had on the multiplication of defects and degenerative diseases and the general impoverishment of the health of succeeding generations. Moreover, the hunger blockade had comparatively little military effect, and in any case, disproportionately low when taking into account the resources available to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Where, on the other hand, the unusual measures of this extraordinary ministry produced positive effects, was in the war against neutrals. For example, between September 3, 1939 and late 1942 the Royal Navy seized, on behalf of the "Struggle for Freedom," 9,875,000 tons of ships belonging to 24 neutral countries that had risked trying to trade with Germany despite the British ban. Some 1,200 ships—whose goods were seized by England—were made use of by Britain during the war.

Such vessels were returned after the war, except those that had been sunk by the Germans—that is, nearly half of them. This sharp increase in the British merchant fleet, by the random system of modern piracy, was undoubtedly decisive in the war.

Also attributable to the unusual Ministry of Economic Warfare were the measures taken against the Republic of Ireland. In early January 1941, upon the refusal of the Irish government to make available to England its ports and coasts for the establishment of British military bases, Churchill ordered Cross to monitor all Irish imports and exports and to stop sending grain, meat and raw materials to distributors in Ireland, which did not seem to understand

that England was fighting for "freedom" and "law." These measures led to famine in Ireland and, as a result thereof, a renewed stream of migration to the United States, which reached its peak in 1942.

President Roosevelt was almost as guilty as Churchill and his government for the extent of hunger across Europe, at least in the period between the outbreak of hostilities and America's entry into the war after the Pearl Harbor deception. Clearly Roosevelt, like Lord Halifax—who, shortly after the beginning of the conflict, was appointed British ambassador to Washington—regarded as false humanitarianism the organization of communal kitchens in Belgium and France for 3 million hungry women and children.

FARMERS FRUSTRATED

Roosevelt could not have been ignorant of the fact that farmers in the United States, owing to the illegal British blockade policy, had to keep their surplus—and that it would have been extremely nice for them, through relief efforts, to be able to sell a part of their surplus to Europe, even at a low price. Better a low price than let a large quantity of foodstuffs rot.

But Roosevelt wouldn't hear of it, even when the French Red Cross, through the International Committee of the Red Cross, urged Roosevelt to authorize the purchase of grain in his country. On March 8, 1941, President Roosevelt said, in a radio message, the following: "The products of agriculture in the United States are sufficient for our own needs and for the needs of America's friends in other countries. For the democrats they can be made available—and the others, the non-democrats, can starve."

It was typical of Roosevelt, as it was of Churchill, to pile his guilt on the shoulders of others, shifting the responsibility for the hardships and hunger suffered by the population in the occupied countries, and attributing it to Germany, thus eluding the reproaches and accusations of a suffering humanity, while at the same time using these sufferings as propaganda, and at the same time deceiving the American people about the real situation. But neither in form nor in substance can there exist the slightest doubt that to the English and American governments belongs all the responsibility for the inhuman war of starvation against millions of Europeans—even if the sounding board of the mass media could circumvent this indisputable fact.

Roosevelt could not have been ignorant of the fact that farmers in the United States, owing to the illegal British blockade policy, had to keep their surplus, rather than sell it to starving countries.

To conclude this topic, let us examine it from a legal standpoint, i.e., the laws in force in international law during the time at hand: Germany, according to Article 43 of the Hague Regulations on Land Warfare, is required only to restore and maintain public order and safeguard the lives of citizens in the occupied territories, but not to feed the population with its own reserves. Moreover, under Article 52 of the same regulations, the German army of occupation would be entitled to claim for themselves, in proper proportion to its numbers, some of the provisions of the country. Nevertheless, the German troops, at least until 1942, were fed with food brought from Germany.

It should also be taken into account that the English, French and Belgian armies, in fleeing, destroyed vast stores of food. . . . France, Belgium and Holland, meanwhile, were countries accustomed to cover their deficit of food by way of the sea. Trusting in England, the Queen of the Seas, they had stopped trying to make their economies autarkic, and paid for their trust with hunger, deprivation and misery.

A single example among dozens that could be cited: In January 1941 the French merchant ship *Mendoza*, with a cargo of drugs that the Vichy government had bought in Argentina and destined for the population of unoccupied France, tried to cross the Atlantic Ocean from South America.

First it was detained by an English auxiliary ship within Uruguayan waters, but was allowed continue the journey. However, two days later, five and a half miles off the Brazilian coast—i.e., within the Pan-American security zone—it was captured by the British, who seized the ship and cargo. The British knew very well that the *Mendoza* was carrying food and, especially, medicines for women and children in the unoccupied zone. They knew about the allocation, having been given full assurances from the American Red Cross. But that didn't stop them. ✦

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **Miss Margaret Huffstickler,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

The Fate of the Jews in the Baltics & Finland—1940-1944

THE BOLSHEVIK INVASION of the Baltic nations in summer 1940 launched one of the cruelest occupations in Europe's history. The German liberation in June 1941 overthrew the Bolshevist terror in the region. However, the Soviets returned in 1944, and the people of the Baltics were blamed for an alleged "holocaust" of the Jews, who were the first ones to welcome the Soviets in summer of 1940. Of course that is nonsense, since there was no such "holocaust," as scientific Revisionists have proved. But what were the relations between the Jews and the native Balts before World War II? And what events led to the situation that the Jewish people were considered a national security threat in the Baltic states, and therefore needing to be detained?

BY HENRIK HOLAPPA

Since medieval times, Jews have lived in the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Already in 1388 the duke of Lithuania, Vytautas, gave the right to Jews to practice their religion freely and to trade. The Jewish population grew rapidly in the capital of Lithuania, Vilnius, and Talmudic scholars became an important part of the city. Vilnius was often referred as "Lithuania's Jerusalem." In Estonia the Jews had been living since the 1400s, and the Jewish population was estimated to be 4,000 in 1939. In Latvia, the first Jewish colony, in Piltene, dates from 1571.

The pogroms by czarist Russia did not please the Jewish population, and in the early 1900s Jewish nationalism was rising in the Baltic states and elsewhere. After the so-called Russian revolution in 1917, the majority of the Baltic Jews were favorable toward Bolshevism, as most of the Bolshevik leaders were Jewish, such as Leon Trotsky, Grigory Zinoviev, Lev Kamenev, Nikolay Krestinski, Yakov Sverdlov, Grigory Sokolnikov etc.

In 1388 Grand Duke Vytautas of Lithuania ("the Great") granted privileges to the Jews. They were guaranteed the right of unrestricted mobility and financial activities. Accusations of Jews using the blood of Christians for ritual purposes were forbidden.

In 1925 the Jews earned a "minority nationality protection" by the state of Estonia. However, the Jews did not assimilate. In Lithuania and Latvia the Jews had withdrawn to themselves from the surrounding people, but still, in Latvia, Jews made up 48 percent of the labor force. Generally, the Baltic Jews did not feel they were part of the society, despite the fact the Baltic nations had treated them fairly. In 1924 the Lithuanian government dissolved the Jewish Affairs Commission in order to reduce inequalities

between the Jews and native Lithuanians.

An Israeli professor, Don Levin, writes in his book *The Lesser of Two Evils: Eastern European Jewry Under Soviet Rule, 1939-1941 (*Tekufa Be'Sograim, 1989*),* about Jewish nationalism in the Baltic states, that the Jews did not profess allegiance to the host country and its government:

> In 1937, 98 percent of the Jews of Lithuania defined themselves as Jewish by nationality. . . . Jewish national identification was even stronger in the eastern areas. Among the Jews of Vilna, for example, 99.2 percent marked Yiddish as their national language, . . . the question of national identity was not in doubt. In February, 1925, 75 percent of the Jews in Estonia affiliated themselves with the Jewish minority. . . . Nor were the Jews in these areas inclined to assimilate. Militating against assimilation were the backwardness of the non-Jewish society, the rapid growth of the exceedingly religious population, the centrality of Yiddish and Hebrew among the Jews, and the size of the Jewish community. (19)

After World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution, the Jewish population in Lithuania got politically very active. The Jews had established a very strong socialist movement called *Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeter Bund in Lite, Poyln un Rusland*—or simply the *Bund.* Some of the founding members of Israel participated with this Bund. Latvia was the only country where the Bund had a parliamentary representative.

Then in summer of 1940 the fate of the Balts changed when the Soviet forces stormed into Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The Baltic countries' armed forces were too weak to resist the Reds, and, without shooting a single shot, the Soviets took over the Baltic states.

What happened in the first hours of occupation was shocking to the Balts: the Jews who had been living among them for centuries, without ever assimilating into the Baltic society, welcomed the invaders. Correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* Donald Day testified regarding those shocking hours in Riga:

"On June 17 there was a mob at the railway station, waving red rags and screaming in hysterical joy about the arrival of the Russians. The Latvian language could not be heard. The speeches, the shouts, the screams were all in Russian or Yiddish."

Levin writes in his article in *Soviet Jewish Affairs* (1975) that: "The Red Army was welcomed in many areas by the Jews—principally by Communists but also by 'ordinary' Jews."

The same phenomenon happened everywhere in the Baltics; the Jews joyfully welcomed the Soviet invaders and hailed them as "'liberators.' . . . [Y]oung Jews with leftist inclinations greeted the Red Army with special alacrity and pronounced delight. One of these, Aaron Gutkin, son of a wealthy industrialist and noted public figure, hauled down the Estonian national flag from the top of [the tower] Pikk Hermann [of the Toompea Castle, on Toompea Hill] in Tallinn." (Levin, 37)

The Baltic people did not expect such a betrayal by people they never had mistreated, and instead, treated them under the "minority nationality protection laws" as in Estonia. Organized anti-Semitism in the Baltic states, as Prof. Levin writes, was absent—but yet the Jewish people of the Baltic states cheered the occupation and murders.

Within a few days, hundreds of political prisoners, most of them Jews, were released. Many of them, like their counterparts in Latvia and Estonia, went on to fill important positions in the Lithuanian government.

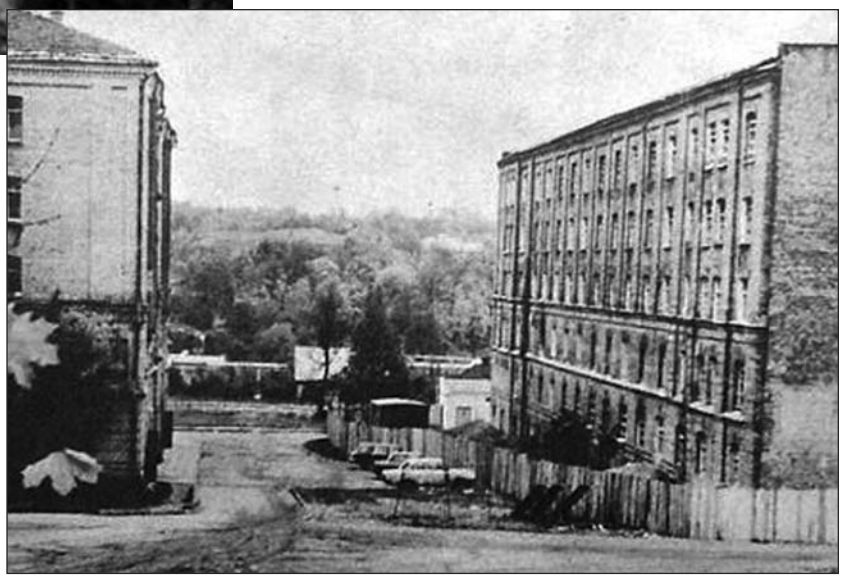
Presidents of Estonia and Latvia Konstantin Paets and Karlis Ulmanis were imprisoned and sent to Siberia, where they eventually died. But 34,250 Latvians, 60,000 Estonians and 30,400 Lithuanians soon experienced the same fate as their presidents: imprisonment and deportation to Siberia. Many of them never returned, and many more just disappeared without leaving a sign. The Baltic Jews played an important role in deciding who should be deported or executed.

Levin, in *Soviet Jewish Affairs*, writes: "Within a few days [in Lithuania], hundreds of political prisoners, most of them Jews, were released. Many of them, like their counterparts in Latvia and Estonia, went on to fill important if not central positions in the government and party apparatus."

In the same article Levin writes that the Baltic Jews took over most of the key positions in the new soviet government that made the decisions, and in fact, the majority of the Jews were looking for power; many Jews made strenuous efforts to gain admission to the party ranks, some for reasons of ideological identification and others in view of the benefits of affiliation with the ruling party—prestige, personal convenience, and the sense of having "made it" in economic and social terms. Levin goes on describing the Jewish takeover of the Baltic countries: "Jews filled other high civic positions in Riga and the provincial cities. . . . [a]

THE VAIVARA CAMP

Left: The Vaivara concentration camp in Estonia. The Holocaustian dogma is that the sick, the weak and children too small to work were killed here. If so, no one seems able to find any bones or other remains. Could this be just another of so many Holocaustian lies? Other alleged Estonian concentration and extermination camps were: Auvere, Aseri, Dorpat, Ereda, Goldfields, Idu-Virumaa, Illinurme, Jagala, Johvi, Kalevi-Liiva, Kivioli, Klooga, Kukruse, Kunda, Kuremae, Lagedi, Narva, Narva-Joesuu, Petschur, Putki, Saka, Stara Gradiska, Sonda, Soski, Tartu, Viivikonna and Wesenburg.



THE HKP CAMP

Right: This is touted as a "postwar photo of where the HKP death camp stood," an empty lot in Vilna, Lithuania. Somehow it doesn't look much like any sort of camp. Other alleged Lithuanian concentration and extermination camps were: Kovno (Kaunas), Kauen and Prawienischken. As with the other camps in the Baltics, the camps were not meant for exterminating prisoners. They were in fact forced labor camps in which Jews, Poles, Soviets, gypsies and others were humanely housed so that they could produce goods for the Reich.

comparatively large number of Jews serv[ed] in the police force, including the senior ranks. The custom in the armed forces was that Jewish soldiers who were promoted were given duties in the political apparatus."

The Jewish connection to Bolshevism became very clear to the Baltic nations when it was evidently seen that the Jews had firmly taken over the military as well as the notorious Soviet secret service, called at the time the NKVD. There was no doubt in the minds of the Balts that the Jews had become their oppressors, and the Russians were in fact just handy tools for their creation of a new rule in the Baltic states.

The Germans launched Operation Barbarossa on June 22, 1941. The Germans reached the Baltic states within two days, and the Baltic people celebrated and welcomed them as liberators. Meanwhile approximately 7,000 Jews from Lithuania and thousands more from Latvia and Estonia had fled the Baltic countries to the Soviet Union.

'NAZI DEATH CAMPS' IN THE BALTIC STATES?

The Soviet occupation caused a tremendous amount of sorrow and desperation. The Balts felt they now had a chance to get even with those of their oppressors who still were hiding in the countries. Rage took over when the Germans liberated Baltic political prisoners, and exposed one of the cruelest prisons in Latvia. The conspicuous building had been turned into the NKVD headquarters. The ground floor and cellars of this building were remodeled into a special prison for interrogations and provided with tiny cells where prisoners could neither stand up nor lie down.

As soon as this house of torture was exposed and the prisoners released, the citizens' took the law into their own hands, and those who were responsible for these unspeakable crimes—mainly, as Levin notes in his book *The Lesser of Two Evils*, Jewish political soldiers for the Communist Party—were killed publicly in downtown Riga by a mob of ordinary citizens.

The German Wehrmacht soldiers could not prevent it from happening; but at the same time the German military leadership understood that the remaining Jews in Latvia, and elsewhere, needed to be securely isolated from the population, and the Germans could not keep law and order in the Baltic states if the people would be executing their own laws.

However, the German action teams, Einsatzgruppen, came also to the Baltic states, but their main mission was to capture Soviet partisans, Red commissars and high-ranking Bolshevik leaders who still were causing a lot of problems in the Baltic states.

The first labor camp in Latvia was opened in October 1941 in Salaspils. The camp was meant for Jewish prisoners, but later during the years of war, also Polish and Soviet prisoners of war were sent there. The Salaspils labor camp was planned to house 1,800 inmates, but it grew up to hold 12,000 inmates. The Soviets "liberated" the labor camp in summer of 1944 and claimed 53,000 people had been killed at the camp. However, the claim has been rejected by historical researchers, and the total number of deaths at the camp has been estimated to be 2,000—people who died of hunger and illness.

The first labor camp in Latvia was opened in October 1941 in Salaspils. The camp was meant for Jewish prisoners, but later during the years of war, also Polish and Soviet prisoners of war were sent there.

Latvia's second labor camp was called the Kaiserwald Concentration Camp. It was built in 1943 and was active till August 1944. It housed about 11,000 inmates, mainly Jews, who had been convicted of serious crimes such as espionage, sabotage and murder. The labor camp produced electrical goods such as batteries. The Soviets estimated that nearly 20,000 were killed at Kaiserwald. The number of inmates was highest in March 1944, when it reached almost 12,000 inmates. There are no official figures of the deaths at Kaiserwald.

In Lithuania, the Jews were confined to the ghetto of Kovno in late fall 1941. It had about 40,000 inhabitants. About 500 Jews escaped from the ghetto and joined the Communist partisans. The Soviets "liberated" the ghetto in August 1944, which had meanwhile been turned into a concentration camp. The German SS had removed most of the Jews to the camps in Germany, mainly to Dachau. The Soviets found about 500 Jews from the ghetto of Kovno. However, according to the Geneva Convention the Germans were responsible to take care of the inmates of Kovno and therefore had to remove the Jewish inmates to Germany as Kovno was in the war zone.

The biggest transit camp in Estonia was called Vaivara. It was established in August 1943 and it was active till March 1944. It had approximately 20,000 inmates, mainly Jewish prisoners and Soviet POWs. About 950 people died in the camp due the lack of food and to illness. Mainly the inmates were required to work in the forest nearby. Klooga, a labor camp, was established in September 1943. It had several thousand inmates, and it was guarded by Estonians, though the camp commander was a German SS-major named Auermeier. He was hanged in Poland in 1948. Approximately 2,000 inmates lost their lives. Some of them were shot during escape attempts or executed for harming the camp security.

Soviet rule returned to the Baltic states in fall 1944. The mass deportations of the population as well as their murders resumed. Groups like Yad Vashem—an Israeli organization dedicated to keep up the "memory" of the so-called holocaust—have repeatedly advised the Baltic states to investigate alleged "Nazi crimes" in which Baltic people participated. In less than one year, the Soviets deported and killed (1940) 120,000 Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians because their Jewish countrymen considered them a threat or wanted to steal their wealth. In the Baltic Nazi camps fewer than 10,000 lost their lives between the years of 1941 and 1944.

FINLAND AND THE JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

The first Jews arrived in Finland from Russia proper at the end of the 1820s. The Russian Jews were obligated to serve in the army, and at this time Finland was part of czarist Russia. The Jews populated mainly the southern parts of Finland such as Helsinki and Turku and were very prominent in business and in selling merchandise.

In 1881 pogroms were started in Russia, but this basically had no effect on the Jewish population in Finland. However, in 1888 60 Jews were deported from Finland. Vladimir Lenin probably was one of the most famous Jews who lived in Finland (in Tampere) before the Bolshevik revolution.

In December 1917 the Finnish parliament granted civil rights to the Jewish population.

In 1918 a bloody civil war was fought in Finland between the nationalists and the socialists. The war ended in victory for Gen. Carl Mannerheim's nationalist army. The Jews in Finland had no specific record of participating in

Bizarre sculptures such as these are intended to convince tourists that the Salaspils concentration camp in Latvia, in operation from October 1941 to October 1944, was "one of the largest places of incarceration and mass killing of people in the Baltic states." Other alleged concentration and extermination camps in Latvia include Mezaparks Camp at Kaiserwald near Riga, Daugavpils, Lenta, Liepaja, Strazdu Manor, Dundaga, Jelgava, Valmiera and Jumpravmuita. But the truth is that these "death camps" were forced labor camps, not places of extermination.

politics either for the nationalists or socialists, but still the uncertainty toward the Jewish population in Finland was rising in the 1920s when Communist Russia was considered a threat to Finland's national security and Bolshevism was largely connected to Judaism due to its Jewish leadership.

As in the Baltic states "anti-Semitism" was absent in Finland, and no discrimination took place by the state of Finland against the Jewish people. However, the Finnish volunteers of German army in World War I—soldiers who created the backbone of the later Finnish army—did not have much trust in the Jews due to their experiences in Germany. Many of the volunteers felt the Jews in Germany cheated the soldiers by selling food at inflated prices. In Finland the Jews were involved in business and held well-paid office jobs.

In 1933 when the National Socialists came into power in Germany the German secret police and the Finnish secret police known as Valpo created a network of close co-operation that lasted till 1944. Valpo's commander, Arno Anthoni (who was convicted of war crimes by the Finnish Communists after World War II), had sympathies for National Socialism and did not trust the Jews.

When the Continuation War (1941-44) started between Finland and the Soviet Union, the Germans suggested to the Finnish government to purge the Jews from important positions as they suspected their allegiance would not be for Finland. President Risto Ryti, however, refused to talk about the issue with the German officials, and the discussion was dropped.

In the beginning of the war, the Finns, as well as the Germans, received large numbers of Soviet POWs. The Finns collaborated with the Germans by agreeing that the Germans would establish prison camps in Lapland and the Finns in Eastern Karelia. The Finns agreed to separate Soviet prisoners by their nationality and religion. The Ukrainian prisoners were considered most friendly as many of the Ukrainians had no interest in fighting for Soviet Bolshevism. The agreement required that the Finns would give

the Jewish prisoners of war—who were often Red commissars—to the Germans.

The Germans had a camp network of 120 camps in Lapland, and two of the camps were meant for the Jewish prisoners: Stalag 309 and a labor camp in Inari. The commander of the German forces in Finland, Gen. Eduard Dietl, never gave any order to mistreat the Jewish prisoners.

Oula Silvennoinen claims in his book *Salaiset Aseveljet* (2008) that the Finnish and German secret police participated in executions of Jewish and other prisoners—political soldiers—in Salla, Lapland in 1942. Possibly 10 percent of the prisoners involved in the alleged incident were Jewish. Silvennoinen claims 30 prisoners were executed, but no document exists to prove this ever took place. Silvennoinen claims Einsatzkommando Finnland ("Finland Commando") participated in numerous executions, but the allegation is based on rumors and not any evidence.

In November 1942 the Finnish authorities refused to give political asylum to eight Jews and handed them over to the Gestapo. That was the only case when the Finnish government decided not to take in Jewish asylum seekers from elsewhere in Europe. A Finnish researcher, Elina Sana, however, claims in her 2003 book *Luovutetut* that Finland handed over to Gestapo many more Jews than eight asylum seekers. She draws up the number to several thousands of Jews, but the evidence of such deportations from Finland has not been documented. Nor has anyone been convicted. The Simon Wiesenthal Center has demanded Finland seek out and convict those people who were responsible for the deportations, but so far there have been no show trials in Finland.

At the end of the war in 1944, there were altogether 477 Jewish prisoners in military custody in Finland. Ninety-three of them died for various reasons, mainly illness and lack of food, or were executed due to crimes. The remaining Jewish prisoners were sent to the Soviet Union after the war. In spite of the attempts to force the "holocaust" guilt complex on Finland, it has not had much success as the evidence proves otherwise; Finland did not participate in any so-called holocaust, and the only way for holocaust believers is to try to blame Finland for its association with the Germans.

In the Baltic states the terror continued the next 10 nightmare years after the war. Thousands more lost their lives or homes. The suffering people of the Baltics managed to show more decency toward their Jewish oppressors, under the laws of war, than the Jews ever could show to their host countries' nationals. Today the Jewish oppressor terrorizes the people of Palestine, but no one else knows better what it is to live under the Jewish terror than the small nations of the Baltic. ✦

Henrik Holappa is a Finn, born 1985, who at age 14 read about a horrific gang rape of a Finnish woman in his city by non-white immigrants. He began writing in protest to his newspaper, posting articles online. He was threatened in May 2008 with 4.5 years in prison. Holappa, rather than surrender, flew to America. He continued posting about immigrant violence and, in October 2008, applied for political asylum in the United States. The Department of Homeland Security reacted by arresting him on March 9, 2009, on a specious claim of visa violation. As a result of a massive online campaign, the Finnish government dropped all threatened indictments against Holappa, and he was deported. Holappa can be reached at www.patriootti.com.

Eduard Dietl was one of Hitler's favorite generals and was the first German soldier to receive the oak leaves cluster to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. Dietl subsequently commanded German forces in Norway and northern Finland and in Eastern Europe and rose to the rank of Generaloberst (equivalent to a U.S. four-star general), commanding the 20th Mountain Army on the northern Eastern Front. On June 23, 1944, a Ju 52 aircraft carrying Dietl, Gen. Thomas-Emil von Wickede, Gen. Karl Eglseer, General Franz Rossi and three other passengers crashed in the vicinity of Rettenegg, Austria; there were no survivors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Levin, Dov, *The Lesser of Two Evils*, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1995.

Silvennoinen, Oula, *Salaiset Aseveljet*, Otava, 2008.

Westerlund, Lars, *Saksan vankileirit Suomessa*, Kustantaja Tammi Julkaisuvuosi, 2008.

REVISIONIST NEWS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

BRAINWASHING PALESTINIAN KIDS

The UN has launched a scheme to force Gazan schoolchildren to learn the establishment version of the so-called World War II Jewish "holocaust," according to the AP. "Playing with the education of our children in the Gaza Strip is a red line," Gazan Education Minister, Mohammed Asqoul told a website of the group. He said Hamas would block attempts to brainwash the children "regardless of the price." Since the Hamas Party (or *arakat al-Muq wamat al-Isl miyyah*, meaning "Islamic Resistance Movement") took control of the Gaza Strip in 2007, it has viewed the UN as the main rival to its influence in the tiny territory. Officials have tried to limit the international group's vast power in the strip, where it operates schools for about 200,000 children. One UN official said, off the record, that the world government was committed to introducing the curriculum for the next school year, beginning in September.

✠ ✠ ✠

MAYBE IMPERIALISM WASN'T ALL BAD

A new breed of historians seems to be arising, who maintain that colonialism was not all bad. Prominent among them is Niall Ferguson of Harvard, author of *Civilization: The West and the Rest*. Ferguson summarizes the reasons Western civilization arose (and others did not, or failed). He says this can be tied to six factors missing in other cultures. They include: competition, science, property rights, medicine, the consumer society and work ethic. Against such tools the "rest" had no chance of prevailing.

✠ ✠ ✠

ONE BRAVE MAN IN A SEA OF CHICKENS

Norwegian Member of Parliament Anders Mathisen is the latest hero in the struggle for the truth. Mathisen has caused outrage within the ranks of the Labor Party by doubting the prevailing dogmas of the World War II Jewish "genocide." Fellow politicians are calling for his resignation. Mathisen is sticking to his guns, though. He is advocating changing history books after apparently spending months researching WWII concentration camps. "There is no evidence the gas chambers or mass graves existed. Even reputable holocaust historians have admitted it cannot be established," Mathisen told the *Finnmarken* newspaper, while challenging readers to prove that his views are inaccurate. "Raul Hilberg, the world's most renowned holocaust scholar, spent his entire life working at telling people the holocaust took place," he continued. "However, when asked at Ernst Zuendel's trial in Canada in 1985 if he could prove this, he admitted this was not possible. Even those who examine the gas chambers cannot find any trace gas was used." *Nordlys* newspaper also carried quotes from the MP, who accused "holocaust survivors" of exaggerating their tales of what happened. "I have read a book containing statements from those who were there, and the stories they come up with are just not true," he claimed. Mathisen showed no remorse for his comments, stating that he is proud to call himself an "anti-Semite" if it means "not accepting lies and nonsense." He claims the public has been brainwashed into believing in the holocaust by films like *Schindler's List*. For books on the holocaust, visit www.barnesreview.com.

DEMONSTRATION FOR HORST MAHLER

On March 26, a sunny day in Germany despite chilly winds, nearly 300 people congregated in a demonstration organized by Wolfram Nahrath (Horst Mahler's lawyer) and Kevin Kaether, longtime volunteer for Mahler (see story on Kaether, page 62). Not only German but Austrian, as well as French, British and Japanese activists, were there. Among the speakers, besides Nahrath, were Lady Michele Renouf and Richard Edmonds and Ursula Haverbeck. Also present were Yvonne Schleiter, Robert Faurisson's sister, with her husband as well as his brother. Obviously Robert Faurisson is unable to attend; his appearance in Germany will mean automatic arrest. The speakers gave passionate speeches for the freedom not just of Horst Mahler but of all Germans, and the whole world. In 2009, and this was mentioned in Lady Renouf's speech, at the Frankfurt Book Fair, the theme was about "Freedom of Speech, of Word and Freedom to Publish." And since the guest of honor was China, the main issue was how to remedy the lamentable and oppressive situation in China—which is all very fine and noble, but China does not pretend to be a democratic country, and Germany does. To have over 50,000 book titles prohibited since WW II does not set Germany up as a shining example of freedom of the press. Shown above is Yvonne Schleiter and to the right of the picture is TBR editorial board member Grace-Eki Oyama.

PHOTO SUBMITTED BY DR. FREDRICK TÖBEN

FAREWELL, BERLIN

GIESLER'S LAST DAYS & HOURS WITH HITLER IN THE BERLIN BUNKER

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATORS' INTRODUCTION:

We began this series of translations of Hermann Giesler's *Ein Anderer Hitler* in the fall of 2008 with Giesler's account of Adolf Hitler in Paris on the eve of the signing of the French-German armistice, June 1940.[1] Hitler had invited his "artists"—Albert Speer, Hermann Giesler and Arno Breker—to accompany him on a one-day excursion to view the important architectural monuments and street layout of Paris.

Ever the artist, Adolf Hitler never lost his interest, nay deep commitment to the restructuring of German cities, to the end that they would reflect the greatness that he envisioned as a thousand-year Reich. To rebuild *Grossdeutschland* as an important and prosperous nation in every respect was his overriding desire from the very beginning of his amazing career. But his enemies desired otherwise, and, in combined force, had the power and destructive ability to deny the aroused will of the German people for an illustrious future. That Germany's enemies insisted there would be nothing left of those dreams and hopes is more than apparent in the aftermath of war that was gloatingly portrayed in photographs sent around the globe.

Yet, the constructive nature of Adolf Hitler's *Weltanschauung* can be seen in the photographic record of the models that were built from the city-rebuilding plans he helped to create for Berlin, Munich and Linz. Hitler was especially fond of his Linz plans, of which he had placed Hermann Giesler in charge as leading architect. All during the war years Giesler was summoned to whatever Fuehrer headquarters was being used at the time, ordered to bring with him all his Linz plans, to provide for Hitler's relaxation and enjoyment in devising the creative architectural ideas that were a tonic for the hard-working leader.

So very fitting it is, then, that our concluding installment of this series brings us full circle back to Hitler's primary love for art and architecture. Out of necessity as commander-in-chief of his armed forces, he also became an outstanding war strategist, responsible for some of the most remarkable victories in military history.

It was in February 1945—when the Allied bombers dominated the skies everywhere over Germany and the retreating Wehrmacht was assisting in the vital task of bringing as many Germans from their home provinces in the east farther westward, away from the advancing barbarian Soviet Red Army with its raping, murdering and pillaging—that Giesler was finally able to bring to the besieged Berlin bunker the completed model of the Linz Danube river bank reconstruction that he and Hitler had been designing together for five years.

In spite of the deteriorating conditions all around, including the cruel, shocking fire-bombing of the undefended "art and culture" city of Dresden, this was an event of deep satisfaction to Hitler the architect—to be able to see and study the completed Linz project, albeit in model form.

Our concluding installment opens with Giesler, in Munich, receiving calls from the Fuehrerbunker in Berlin asking when the Linz model would be ready to show to Hitler, who was so anxious to see it.

* * *

"Again and again the Fuehrer talks about your Linz plans and about the model of the Danube river bank reconstruction. When will your model be ready to show to the Fuehrer?"

Such calls arrived from the last Fuehrer Headquarters—the command bunker at the *Reichskanzlei* (office of the federal chancellor in Berlin), from the adjutant's office, and from Bormann during the depressing weeks of January.

The Battle of the Bulge failed. It did not lead to the strategic success hoped for and earned by our hard fighting, sacrificing divisions. In the east, the front was weakening, under

A dream realized: Hitler finally views the Linz Danube river bank model:

"I switched the lighting to 'midday light' to avoid blinding him. He asked for a chair. Bending forward, he looked across the river at the vertical rhythm of the housing blocks." After five years of designing and planning, and nearly a lifetime of thought, Adolf Hitler finally sees the finished scale model of the reconstructed Linz Danube river bank. He did not let the approaching disaster in February 1945 detract from the intellectual pleasure it gave him.

the forward-storming Russian armies, and day by day the threat, not only around but also above us, increased.

The Bavarian and Danube districts[2] that were under my jurisdiction as an OT [Organization Todt] leader, were under increased bomber attacks. At that time of deadly worries and pressure, how contrary to my sisyphean work of removing the damages from the attacks was this question: "How long till the model of Linz is finished? . . . When can you present it to the Fuehrer?"

Could one understand that? I, at least, could. In autumn 1940, Adolf Hitler gave an additional task and introduced me to the new layout of Linz. His idea given to me at that time in Linz indicated that he had been thinking for a long time—maybe even since his youth—of a renovation of the city, changing its orientation toward the Danube.

Later, in the war years, whenever there was a chance, the Linz plans were a theme of our discussion. Linz was also the only peace-task dealt with, on his order, during the last war years. Often he visited my studio and discussed partial plans and part models with me, and then gave his instructions. For weeks at a time, he asked me to his headquarters in Winniza and Wolfsschanze.

Between military meetings, we were drawing together just like colleagues on the details of the plans. And at the hours when he was waiting for the front reports, we were talking about city reconstruction and architecture. That often took place during tension and bitter disappointments.

It seemed to me always, at the planning sessions or at the discussions, he was primarily concerned about performance—to get his mind off his concerns, maybe—but more so, he wanted to obtain a clear mind for his military decisions by concentrating on creative work.

Even during the most desperate days, he did not separate his thoughts from tasks of the future, binding them to peace beyond the war. He wanted to dedicate his time to work on the basic ideas of a new social structure, to shape the environment according to the requirements of the present time, thereby to solve the problems of city building. When he said we will win the war regardless of all the problems, he was very much convinced of it—even though he fully recognized the reality contradicted it. And that conviction had its roots in his unshakable belief in his mission.

Therefore, I understood his wish to see the model of the new creation of his hometown Linz, the architectural version of the Danube Bank reconstruction.

LINZ MODEL PRESENTED TO HITLER

Finally the Linz model was ready. The remaining model builders had worked tirelessly, often deep into night hours. It was an exceptionally high-class, professional job. The large model-structure now stood in one of the light-colored cellar rooms of the New Chancellery.

When I took Hitler to that room he stood for a long time, overwhelmed by the impression, just looking. I had posi-

tioned the searchlight like the rays of the afternoon sun; the significant Urfahr structure at the river, across from the Linz site, stood picturesque and impressive in the light. It was just as he described his architectural vision to me in autumn 1940. Now his view was just as he would see his "city on the Danube" from his planned retirement home.

With a somber face he looked at me, stepped toward my coworker, the model-builder Mehringer, still busy with the last additions, and thanked him for the wonderful achievement.

We switched the lighting to "morning light," and again he was completely engrossed, deeply sunk into the overall impression of the model. Now he looked at the Linz Danube bank construction from the Urfahr side.

What might be going on inside him? What thoughts moved him? I never saw him so serious in front of a model—so far away and so moved at the same time. I stood aside, depressed by the war events, overtired, and, looking at the model, I could not get rid of the thought: architecture never built.

Slowly, while continuing to look, he now stepped along the Urfahr side of the model toward the top side, where the Danube flows right from the natural landscape of the wooded mountains through the newly planned city district. He bent forward and looked downriver. I switched the lighting to "midday light" to avoid blinding him. He asked for a chair.

"He showed the model to them as if it were the Promised Land into which we would find entrance."

Bending forward, he looked across the river at the vertical rhythm of the housing blocks. He nodded to me. Then followed the checking of the intervals and the proportions of the groups of buildings vis-à-vis the domineering verticals.

Regrettably I was distracted by questions from the men accompanying him, until Bormann sent them off with a handshake and "Later," giving me a chance to watch Hitler again. He was now sitting at the Linz side and looking across the river toward the "Great Hall" with the Danube tower and, inside, the planned gravesite for his parents marked by a bronze cenotaph.[3] Hitler observed it all attentively, awake and yet distantly dreaming, as if he would hear from the tower Bruckner's bell tower motif[4] he was so fond of.

The escort left us alone; only Bormann stood aside in his typical pose with arms crossed, watching quietly.

The following day and during my stay at the command bunker of the Reich Chancellery, I accompanied Hitler mostly twice a day to the Linz model—in the afternoon, when lunch was often delayed because of the *Lage* [military strategy meeting], and then again in the night hours. It was nearly always the same: a long, deep, dream-like observation, followed by a discussion about details of the buildings and bridges appearing in the model.

Visitors participated, often requested by him, like Dr. Goebbels or military—if they, as he said, are open-minded. He showed the model to them as if it were the Promised Land into which we would find entrance.

One afternoon Hitler said Dr. [Robert] Ley married; he would like to know something about his wife. Then, after a short pause, to Schaub:[5] He should see that Dr. Ley sends me [Giesler] an invitation, so that I meet Mrs. Ley and could tell him [Hitler] all about her.

So one evening I was a guest at Ley's house, at their bomb shelter as it turned out. With some flowers, I conveyed to him Hitler's regards. The main theme of our discussion was Linz and Hitler's interest in the architectural model. For various reasons, Ley was rather impressed: The Fuehrer knows how much he is interested and all that he is involved in and busy with. He knows, also, his interest in architecture; he certainly will show him the Linz model soon—more so since he [Ley] is responsible for some of the buildings at the Danube bank.

At the nightly tea hour, I told Hitler of the evening at the Leys' house. Dr. Ley met his young wife when helping a rescue party after a bombing attack. She was from the Baltics and had run away from the Russians. When I was alone with Dr. Ley he told me, "I saw her in the glow of the fiery blaze—she looked to me like the reincarnation of my wife that I lost. Giesler, you knew her—isn't there a similarity?"

Mrs. Ley, I said at the end, is a harmonious person, attentive and modest. With her intelligent eyes she carries a nice, quiet appearance. I had the impression Hitler was happy with my report. A few days later he showed Dr. Ley the Linz model.

DIFFICULTIES WITH ALBERT SPEER

With Bormann, I had detailed discussions about the tunnel shelter system at the Obersalzberg [Hitler's mountain retreat—Ed.]. The scale of this installation for the headquarters and staff of OKW demanded and obviously justified a large labor force and rationed building materials. Speer caused problems; dissonance occurred that was out of proportion to the importance of my building requests at that time.[6]

I was the one compromised when we could not then meet urgent deadlines. I asked Bormann to understand my situation. I pointed out that even the *Jaegerbauten* (fighter program), an exclusive responsibility of Speer and Dorsch, was already delayed by three months even though they were privileged with special allocation quotas.

Those two were present when I expressed my and my brother's doubts about the location of those building sites, the use of concrete and steel, the necessary labor force, and the fixed deadlines assured by [Xaver] Dorsch. I said at that time, those steps were taken too late. The Fuehrer was annoyed: "Speer and Dorsch are responsible for that," and he gave me the order, "Giesler, you will not be concerned with that anymore. You remain with your tasks."

I stuck to that order. Now, after the deadline debacle, coworkers of Speer and Dorsch visited with me, asking if I might order the shutdown of the *Jaegerbauten* at Landsberg and Muehldorf.

"Unbelievable," Bormann remarked. "And what did you say?"

"What's that all about?—I neither proposed those super structures, nor did I plan them, and they do not fall under my supervision. The ones responsible for those buildings are—and you know it well enough—Dorsch and Speer, and a decision about the shutdown can only be made by the Fuehrer."

"They want to put the blame on you," Bormann meant, in order to weasel themselves out of the deadline problems. "Stay out of it!"

YALTA CONFERENCE AND DRESDEN

The Yalta conference was on. Reports reached Hitler even before the Linz model arrived, which should have given him—if even for a short time only—some relief.

[Helmut] Suendermann, the deputy press chief, himself brought the reports in, written with large letters, and explained them. The Fuehrer dictated further directions and orders for the press, decided on meetings with the foreign secretary [Joachim von Ribbentrop] and Dr. Goebbels, and all that without taking his eyes off the model.

During the hours of the *Lage* and the other meetings, I talked to the men of Hitler's inner circle about the results we had to expect from Yalta. Apparently, they agreed again on points like in Wilson's time, only now without unholy pretensions, but with all the frank, brutal decision of the total destruction of Germany. Germany was divided into occupied zones, but they did not know yet how many National Socialists should be shot. They talked about peace-loving nations, meaning only their own, chatted about the highest ideals for mankind and sacred duties, about a secured and lasting peace and a life free of worries and misery for all people and nations; everything will be good, peaceful and glorious as soon as Germany is shattered. A courageous soldier of WWI said cynically: "Well, it seems to me the peace will be terrible!"

Hitler's last visit to the front, March 11, 1945, at the headquarters of the 9th Army, Oderfront. Behind him, from left: General der Artillerie Wilhelm Berlin; Generaloberst Robert Ritter von Greim (promoted to *feldmarschal* on April 19-20); Generalmajor Franz Reuss; General der Flakartillerie Job Odebrecht; General der Infanterie Theodor Busse, commander of the 9th army.

Did he have any idea what was approaching him? After a heavy wound in Berlin, the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow and 10 years in Siberia!

Next evening, I found a deeply shattered Hitler: Dresden. As a horrifying signal notifying the world, the great European, Churchill, dreamed up and ordered that terror attack against the refugee and hospital city, as a present to Stalin.

According to the reports, far more than 1 million people were in the city, among them a half million refugees from Silesia. In a night attack of countless Allied bombers approaching in waves, the city was helpless, without anti-aircraft defense, hailed down upon by exploding and incendiary bombs. Then the last bomber wave arrived and unloaded phosphorus bombs on the tortured people who had survived the previous attacks.

With a stony face, Hitler listened to the reports. Standing

erect, he read the messages, finally bending over the table, the crammed papers in his clenched fist. He remained shut off. Only late at night, after the second attack at the edge of the burning city of Dresden, he spoke: "This renewed attack was meant for those who were able to escape hell—that depressing day was followed by a night of recognition: the threat of relentless annihilation!

"What was possible after the terror attack at Hamburg, Cologne, Berlin and wherever else—to trace the victims—at Dresden is impossible. We do not know how many refugees were in the city. The estimates differ by hundreds of thousands.

"Whatever happened, one still could imagine Europe—after Dresden, however, it is hardly possible anymore. Now, again, like after the attack at Hamburg, I think back at the situation in 1940. The defeated French and English forces were encircled at Dunkirk. At that time I was pondering, realistic and responsible, as a soldier and politician. Should I admit that an ethical thought might have been involved in my deliberating? It is not easy to order the annihilation of hundreds of thousands.

"Today, my decision is considered a mistake, stupidity or weakness. Naturally, after the years of armed clashes degenerating into actions of terrible destruction—today, after Dresden, I would react differently.

"During the lucky, but also during the hard, unlucky battles of those war years, I tried to be sensible. I made the effort to hold on to some kind of humanity—if one could react that way responsibly in the middle of a relentless war. I did not lead a war of destruction against cities and cultural institutions, neither when occupying a place nor moving out—Rome, Florence or Paris. They should not pretend keeping Paris undamaged was the merit of the resistance or even the Allied forces. If I would have thought that the defense of the city would have been necessary, then that would have happened. And if I wanted the destruction of Paris, a battle-experienced commander with a division would have been enough."

That terror attack at Dresden can by no means be militarily justified—it was wanton murder, and destruction of a culturally prominent city.

A remark of Dr. Goebbels refers to it also: "That is the raging of a follower of Herostratus,[7] the deed of a madman knowing that he is unable to build a temple and trying to prove to the world he is at least able to burn it."

To me, those words were too one-sided, referring to Dresden as a city of historical culture. My thoughts were with the victims. Those people were fleeing the horror of war, the rape and murder by Asiatic bolshevists, and then met relentless death by explosive and firebombs, and the phosphorus of Winston Churchill.

Later—after the devaluation of all values—pompous non-historians celebrated Churchill as the great European and awarded him, at Aachen, the Karlspreis.[8]

RUDEL GETS PERSONAL ATTENTION

During my further stay at the chancellery, Hitler again took officers and men he held in high esteem to see the Linz model, and explained his city planning. Everybody was impressed, be it only because they experienced the Fuehrer at a

Entrance lobby of the Führerhotel in Linz. This is a shot taken from the entrance hall of a scale model of the proposed five-story Adolf Hitler Hotel, which was part of the Linz Danube river bank reconstruction plan. The spacious, dignified feeling is typical of Third Reich design, which aimed to transmit a sense of clarity, cleanliness and strength. If you're surprised this is a model and not a real building, realize that Germans have always been exceptional model builders.

level they had been excluded from until now.

I saw my task fulfilled. My discussions with Bormann and the military at the OKW about the protective system at the Berghof, and the area for the alternative headquarters at the Obersalzberg, were completed. At the late afternoon tea, I reported my departure to Hitler.

No, he decided he would ask me to stay. He still has to talk with me about many matters. Did I know that Col. [Hans] Rudel lies at the Zoo bunker with an amputated leg?

"Yes," I said, "Col. [Nicolaus] von Below told me so."

"Visit with him tomorrow, give him my regards, talk with him! Get personally acquainted with him, and report to me."

Rudel rested at the hospital of the gigantic shelter bunker at the Zoo.[9] He was surrounded by Luftwaffe comrades and young ladies. I gave him Hitler's greetings and congratulations for receiving the highest military award. Then I was only a listener to a very lively conversation with a very attentive Rudel until the doctor entered and the visiting hour closed.

After the busy saying of goodbyes, I could talk with him for a short while and ask him a few questions undisturbed. "What should I report to the Fuehrer? How are you—peppery and confident as I've seen you during this conversation?"

"Confident, yes! But still with some worries. I hope to fly again soon."

"With one leg?"

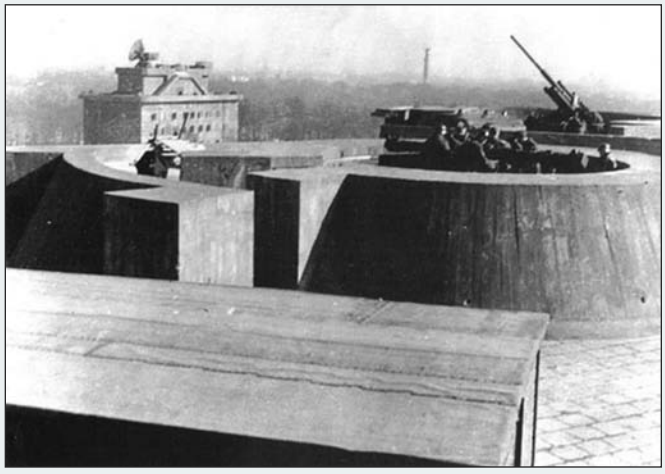
"I will manage that! My place is now at the front line. Especially now, when we have to defend German soil, I cannot leave my wing and my comrades alone."

I asked another question: Does he know in the meantime what task is awaiting him from the Fuehrer? No, Rudel thought the Fuehrer understands him very well: he will not deny him his further front mission.

When I reported to Hitler in the evening, he shook his head thoughtfully and said, looking at me, "There is no time now. I will give Col. Rudel a very important task within the Luftwaffe. I am certain he will master it."

In the evening and night hours, Hitler talked about political, social, military and world affairs. He was concentrated, spirited, often visionary and promethean.[10] During the war years, especially at his solitary times, I was his talking partner—mostly, however, about space configuration, environment, architecture and city building. Now, I was surprised about these themes and how he summarized them; I was fascinated by the richness of his thoughts and his creative power.

Tiergarten "Zoo" Bunker: After the RAF raid on Berlin in 1940, Adolf Hitler ordered the construction of three massive flak towers to defend the capital from air attack. He personally made sketches which he turned over to Albert Speer, who completed the work in only six months. With concrete walls up to 11 feet thick, they were considered invulnerable to attack with the usual ordnance carried by Allied bombers, and each provided shelter for 15,000 comfortably. Above: Zoo Tower, where Col. Rudel was recovering from his amputation wound at the hospital inside. Left and below: anti-aircraft guns on the roof.



During one interruption—he was called to the telephone—I whispered to Bormann, "That should be recorded; that is of great importance!" Bormann answered. "I've tried it for quite awhile."[11]

AFTER TERRIBLE NEWS, GIESLER BIDS FAREWELL

The tension-rich hours at the command bunker at the old *Reichskanzlei* piled up to days and nights without any transitions. The timetable was marked only by the military *Lage* talks, but even they were rather fluctuating, like the interruptions by the short and very simple meals. No hectic atmosphere existed at the bunker; just the continuous coming and going by generals and officers of the armed forces. Everything was strictly organized by short orders and attentive adjutants.

On February 23, my brother called me from Munich: "I bring you bad news. Get hold of yourself. Sit down and listen. Our dear mother was seriously wounded by a low-flying American fighter plane. No, no hope anymore. Our aunt was with her and died right away. Come as soon as possible, please."

Our mother was with her sister on the way to us, her sons, after her house was bombed out. I needed a long time to regain my composure, then I said goodbye to my comrades at the Fuehrer Headquarters and walked to the *Lage* room at the new *Reichskanzlei* to report my departure to Hitler.

I stood in the big hall; beneath me was the cellar with the Linz model. It got dark; candlelight was brought in after the electricity went out. The big door opened and Hitler saw me. He came toward me and gave me his hand. "I know, Giesler, your mother."

"I would like to report my departure, my Fuehrer. I take the next train to Munich."

"No, I will not allow you to be alone. Come on." He led me to the *Lage* room. I saw and heard, and then again I did not. What has remained in my mind was the unreal room, what I saw by the candlelight—the Fuehrer, the table with the maps, the tense faces, the officers' epaulettes, the crosses of their awards, hands pointing out, voices, reports, harsh ordering words.

All that, I saw and heard; it was the now, the present. And behind lay the dark room, uncertain like the future. It seemed to me as if I had lived through all that already, or dreamed about it, deeply depressed. I remembered the evening at the Berghof, in February 1941. Instead of the hoped-for peace, there stood the threatening danger from the east. Also at that time, there was the flickering light from the fireplace in the dim room when Lizst's *préludes* resounded as a fateful preamble—I was thinking about my mother.

The *Lage* ended. At the Fuehrer's side, I went back to the bunker. Hitler said, "Kaltenbrunner[12] takes the train to south Germany tonight; he will bring you safely to Munich. Your brother will be informed."

"After all that's happened, I would now like to become a soldier, and I ask you for it."

"No, you did your duty as a young volunteer in World War I. You remain as my architect. I have enough soldiers, if they and their leaders only stand up steadfast and fight."

A little later Kaltenbrunner arrived. I said goodbye. Adolf Hitler gave his hand and, as so often, he laid his left hand on my arm, wordlessly. I looked into Hitler's eyes for the last time.

Before the Allied tribunal at Nuremberg in 1946, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl said this about Hitler: "He acted like all heroes in history act, and they will continue to act that way. He let himself be buried in the ruins of his Reich and his hopes. Condemn him, ye who may. I cannot." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1"With Hitler in Paris" appeared in the Nov. 2008 and Jan. 2009 issues of TBR. Watch a short film taken at the time: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrrcOB8y YUE&feature=player_embedded

2 These were the Gaus, the administrative districts in Germany at the time.

3 A cenotaph is, of course, a monument erected in honor of a dead person or persons whose remains lie elsewhere.

4 A motif from Bruckner's Fourth Symphony, on special occasions, chimed from a bell tower in Linz.

5 Julius Schaub was Hitler's personal adjutant since 1925.

6 Albert Speer, Hitler's chief architect, was in charge of all building material allocation at that time.

7 Herostratos was an ancient Greek who set fire to the temple in Ephesus, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. He is said to have destroyed that which he was unable to build.

8 The Karlspreis is given annually to an "outstanding European" by the German city of Aachen.

9 "The Zoo" refers to the Zoological Gardens district in Berlin where a five-story, super-strong bunker, with anti-aircraft batteries on top, had been built. Inside the bunker were shelters and a hospital.

10 Promethean, in the sense of one who is boldly creative or defiantly original in behavior or actions.

11 This appears to be a reference to what has come to be known as "Hitler's Table Talks," notes taken by Bormann's adjutants Heim and Picker, during tea and mealtimes, with Hitler's approval. However, the English translations of these notes are not considered reliable by all historians, so beware.

12 Ernst Kaltenbrunner was head of the RSHA, the Reich Main Security Office.

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

A Letter from Breker

This appeared in an appendix in the original edition of *Ein Anderer Hitler.* Arno Breker was Hitler's favorite sculptor and also highly admired throughout Europe, especially in France.

Professor Arno Breker
29 November 1977

Dear Hermann Giesler,

Last night I finished reading the final chapter of your book; it is also truly shattering. Your book brought many things to light I did not know; above all, the scope of the unbelievable treason. That up to this time one does not know who was behind it, baffles me anew.

Your writing covers by far the most essential, most true and realistic reporting that has been written about the immense tragedy of that epoch. Specifically concerning the field of architecture, one has to go far back in history to meet a similar situation. Our epoch proves anew that the powerful documents of architecture, lasting beyond all time, derive from a lonely personality coined by fate for a specific period.

I am convinced that today's media is helpless when confronting what you've written. Thanks to your extensive documentation, historiography is faced with a new task. In your report, the fateful events roll on like a natural phenomenon.

Hitler is the consequence of the Versailles treaty. The whole drama fell upon an anonymous man and providence destined him to break the fateful situation. Hitler's primitive, dazzled enemies were not aware that there stood a man who wanted to create a new epoch —also [in] architectural [terms]. That could only happen during a quiet, peaceful period. Your book clearly demonstrates it.

The prologue already makes one prick up his ear. It is a masterful work. How blindfolded the world still is today is proved by the trouble you had to go through before you found a publisher for your manuscript.

Nobly, you treated your adversaries with your critique, above all Mr. Reeps.[1] Cool and collected, you can look your opponents in the eye. Max Liebermann[2] would say: *Mir kann keener* ["nobody can touch me"]. Everything is said by that. Either your book launches an avalanche of comments, or it will be silenced to death. We face that alternative.

For now, my dearest regards,

Always yours,

—ARNO BREKER

Arno Breker in front of a version of his famous relief *Apollo and Daphne.* The most significant neo-classic sculptor of the 20th century, Breker (1900-1991) placed the image of man in the center of his creative work. Like his patron Adolf Hitler, who named him "official state sculptor" and gave him a large property, studio and many assistants, Breker thought in historical dimensions. After the war, the Allies destroyed over 90% of his public works.

ENDNOTES:

1 Reeps is Speer spelled backwards. A long chapter in Giesler's book is devoted to his oftentimes difficult relationship with fellow architect Albert Speer, both during and after the Third Reich period.

2 Max Liebermann was a prominent Jewish impressionistic painter of the Weimar period who associated with anti-Nazi elements and the Stauffenberg circle. He remained unmolested up to his death in 1935.

A Reich of Art & Culture

BY CAROLYN YEAGER

The effort to "explain" the phenomenon of Adolf Hitler is made impossible for mainstream writers by their obligatory need to portray him as a perpetrator of genocide, war atrocities and "the murderer of millions."

Frederic Spotts, in his informative though biased book *Hitler and the Power of Aesthetics*, obligingly writes that it was Hitler who "turn[ed] Europe upside down and nearly destroy[ed] it.[1] Yet he also wrote in the preface that, "After being appointed chancellor in 1933 the first building he had erected was not a monument to his own triumph [as did Mussolini] but a massive art gallery."[2] Hitler's complaint to his field commanders after Winston Churchill refused peace terms in 1940 was, "It is a pity that I have to wage war on account of that drunk instead of serving the works of peace."

HERMANN GIESLER

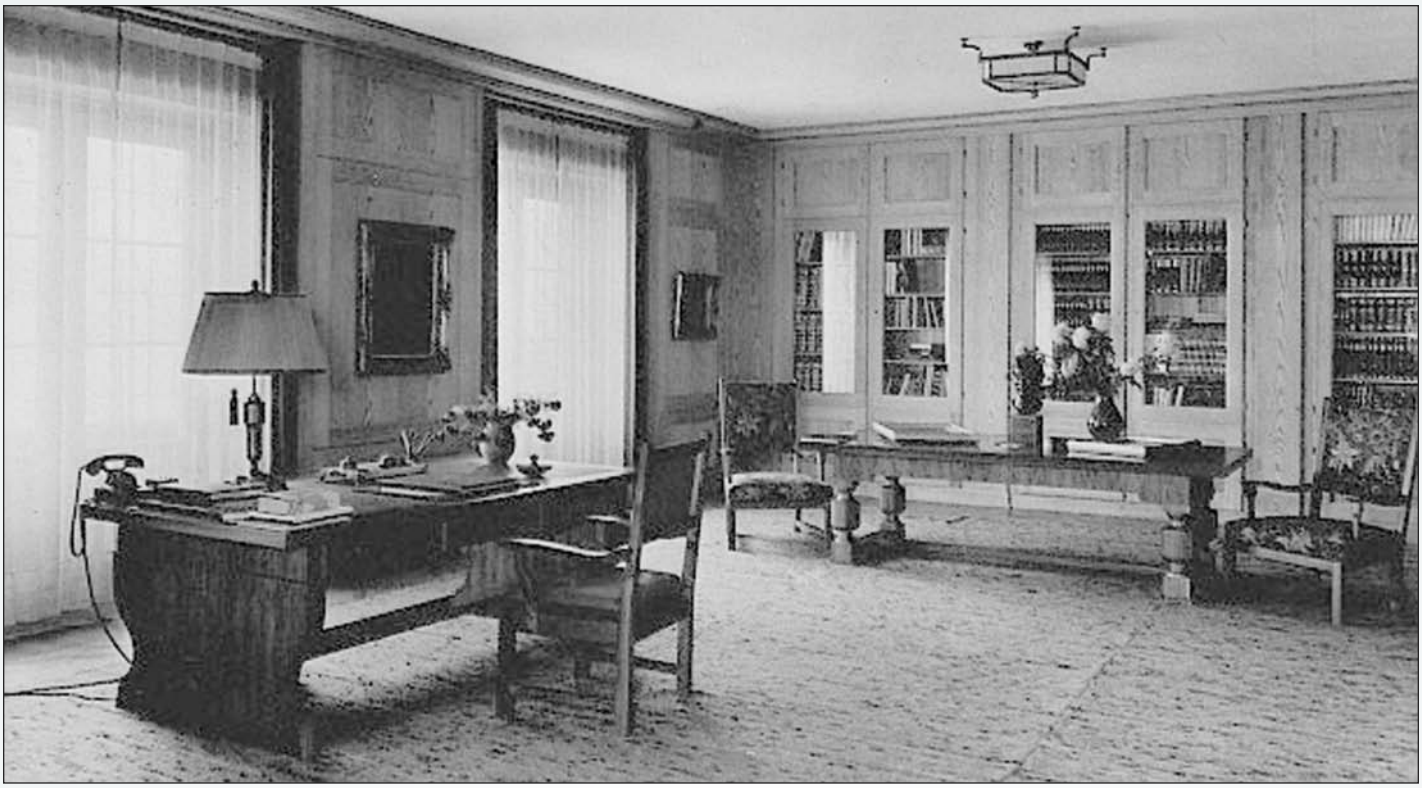
The tasks of peace—grand architectural renovations and the promotion of German culture—were uppermost in Hitler's mind, as Hermann Giesler has shown us throughout his memoir. But not only Giesler. After pondering the matter for 20 years in Spandau Prison, Hitler's other architect, Albert Speer, concluded that Hitler was always, and with his whole heart, an artist.[3]

Hitler's secretary Christa Schroeder recalled that his non-military conversation turned more and more to the arts.[4] Josef Goebbels provides numerous examples in his diaries. In January 1942, after a long discussion with Hitler, he wrote: "The intensity of the Fuehrer's longing for music, theater and cultural relaxation is enormous." The life he was then leading was "culturally empty," the Fuehrer had told him, and he looked forward to the war's end when he would "compensate for this by a dedication stronger than ever to the more beautiful sides of life."

Giesler, in charge of designing Hitler's retirement home overlooking Linz, was told by him, "The great hall with the terrace [is] the right room for an 'Artus Runde' [Round Table, in King Arthur's style]. . . . You, as my architect, will be a member." Hitler envisioned discussion of art, philosophy and matters of importance to the future of Europe by those invited to his home. "Ms. Braun," whom he would marry when he retired after the war, would be the lady of the house.[5]

Hitler was no dilettante. His knowledge of architecture was enormous, along with many other subjects. He had

The Fuehrer Art Museum for Linz designed by architect Hermann Giesler. Linz was to become a cultural mecca, with a large theater, a concert hall devoted to Anton Bruckner, a special operetta theater and an opera house with 2,000 seats, along with the art museum —all placed along a grand boulevard. Most of the buildings were based on Hitler's own sketches.



Adolf Hitler's study at the Berghof, where every detail was carried out to his exact specifications. A 1938 British *Homes & Gardens* magazine pictorial lay out on Hitler's home described him as "his own decorator, designer and furnisher, as well as architect." The furniture was made of maple, and over the fireplace (not seen) hung a portrait of Helmuth von Moltke the Elder, the brilliant 19th century Prussian field marshal and strategist. A telephone switchboard room was directly off the study.

supported himself from 1909-1913 in Vienna and Munich by drawing and painting architectural landmarks in watercolor and oil, selling his works through dealers. His Munich landlord, Herr Popp, said he often found his lodger reading the works of Schopenhauer and Plato, along with war histories. Throughout World War I, Hitler carried with him a pocket edition of *The World as Will and Idea*.[6]

His enthusiasm for Richard Wagner's music began as a 12-year-old boy attending a performance of *Lohengrin* in Linz. He's said to have seen *Tristan und Isolde* up to 40 times and *Der Meistersinger* 100 times. He could hum or whistle all its themes.[7]

In 1942, Hitler became equally enthused about Austrian-born composer Anton Bruckner. He considered Bruckner's Seventh Symphony the equivalent of Beethoven's Ninth. Always generous with his own funds, Hitler personally financed a center of Bruckner studies, had his organ repaired and added to his library; he designed a monument in his honor in Linz; endowed a Bruckner Orchestra and subsidized the publication of the composer's original scores.[8]

No other leader of the time came close to that dedication. Stalin as well as Lenin, Mussolini, Mao Tse-tung and their ilk, had never set foot in an art gallery.[9] While ostensibly better educated, Churchill, Roosevelt and Wilson were also far below Hitler's level of cultural awareness. It turns out, by a close study of Adolf Hitler's biographers, memoirists, associates and the record itself, that his idea of national greatness was only fulfilled in a true national art and culture—reminiscent of the ancient Greeks he admired, wherein magnificent physical beauty combines with a brilliant mind and noble soul. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Frederick Spotts, *Hitler and the Power of Aesthetics*, Overlook Press, Woodstock and New York, 2002, p. 8 (456 pp, #377; available from TBR Book Club for $22).
2 *Ibid.*, p xi.
3 *Ibid.*, p 3.
4 Christa Schroeder, *He was my Chief*, Frontline Books, 2009, p 226.
5 See "Who Are the Traitors?" The Barnes Review, May/June 2009, p 58.
6 Werner Maser, *Hitler: Legend, Myth & Reality*, Harper & Row, 1973, p 124.
7 Spotts, op cit., p. 235.
8 *Ibid.*, p. 233
9 *Ibid.*, p. 10.

Carolyn Yeager is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network.

What Should White Nationalists Do?

A Review of *Taking Our Own Side*

By Charles Edsall Whitlock

Michael Polignano made national news in the fall of 2000 while a junior at Emory University in Atlanta. The 2000–2001 academic year had been proclaimed the "Year of Reconciliation, an opportunity to explore and overcome fundamental intellectual and social conflicts."

Cynics knew what to expect: The process of self-examination and reconciliation would be entirely one-sided. Students who harbored "reactionary" ideas would be browbeaten by the professoriate and made to reconcile themselves with the reigning left-wing, multiracial, multicultural, anti-Western, anti-white ideology.

Mr. Polignano, however, decided to hold the university to its word. On October 6, 2000 he published a column in the student newspaper *The Wheel* with the moderate title, "Genes May Determine Racial Attributes." Polignano's argument was simple and grounded in the scientific work of Arthur Jensen and others: Racial differences, most importantly differences in intelligence, are primarily genetic. Therefore, racial inequalities cannot be rectified by social engineering.

He challenged Emory to, "Reconcile this."

Then, as he put it, "All hell broke loose." The president of the university attacked him in an open letter to the newspaper. There was a protest march. There was a public forum, with news cameras present, at which a "tag team" of six professors took turns heaping scorn and sophistry on Jensen. Each professor was given five minutes, for a total of 30 minutes. Lest the proceedings seem unfair, Mr. Polignano was also given five minutes to rebut the professors' combined 30 minutes of arguments.

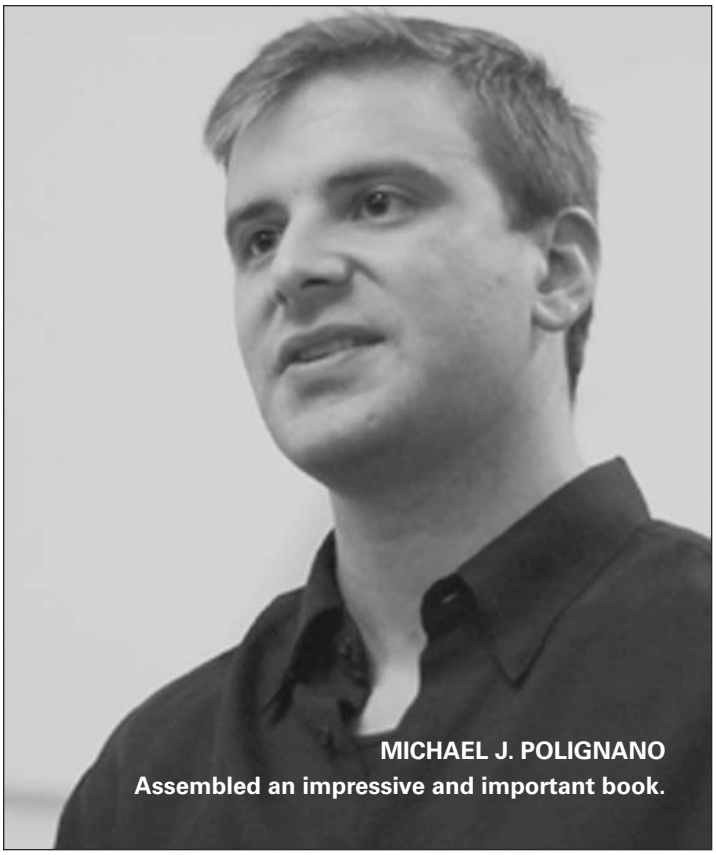
When all this happened, Mr. Polignano was 20 years old. He was shy by temperament. He had no experience at speaking in public. Virtually the whole university was against him. Buckets of slimy hatred were cast his way. If he had supporters, most of them chose to remain silent. But he had the intellectual confidence of knowing the truth. He had the moral confidence of knowing he had acted rightly. He had the physical confidence and poise of an athlete. He stood up to the intimidation and invective and made his case.

As he puts it: "Arthur Jensen is the Galileo of our time. And to its eternal shame, Emory refused to look in the telescope."

The story of Mr. Polignano's confrontation with Emory is just a small portion of *Taking Our Own Side*,* which is a collection of 45 essays, opinion pieces, reviews and satires. After graduating, Mr. Polignano became an information technology consultant and created a blog, www.michaeljpolignano.com, now defunct, which ran from 2003 to 2005. Most of the essays in his book, *Taking Our Own Side,* date from that time. One has to keep reminding oneself they were written when their author was 20 through 25 years of age, because they are so mature and sophisticated.

Taking is also an astonishingly wide-ranging book. The essays are organized under the following headings: "The Morality of White Survival," "Diversity = Death" (with essays on multiculturalism, affirmative action, desegregation, immigration, and education), "White Racial Activism," "Sexual Politics" (with essays on sex differences, feminism, miscegenation and eugenics), "Mike vs. Emory," "Sports" (Mr. Polignano was a longtime competitive swimmer), "Jewish Questions" (with essays on Mel Gibson's *The Passion of the Christ* and the Jewish-inspired desecration of Richard Wagner's operas), and "The Passing Scene" (with essays on the 2000 and 2004 elections, 9-11 and California Proposition 54, which are not dated in the least; in fact, they proved quite prophetic).

The three essays on "The Morality of White Survival" are astonishing. They make important moral arguments in



MICHAEL J. POLIGNANO
Assembled an impressive and important book.

simple, compelling language—each in only a few pages. Posterity would have been grateful if Kant and Hegel could have taken a few lessons in philosophical style and economy from Mr. Polignano.

The title essay "Taking Our Own Side" defends love of one's own—a preference for one's own people—against moral universalism, showing that white moral universalism puts us at a systematic disadvantage in dealing with peoples who follow non-universalistic morals that teach them to benefit their tribe at the expense of others. White dispossession will only end when we start "taking our own side" in the struggle to determine the destiny of this planet.

"White Pride and White Guilt" takes the arguments of anti-white guilt-mongers and subverts it. If it is appropriate for whites to feel collective guilt, then isn't it appropriate to feel collective pride as well? And if we do the balance sheet, we might just discover that we have a lot more to be proud about than guilty.

In his review essay on Frank Salter's *On Genetic Interests*, Mr. Polignano argues against Salter's genetic conservatism in favor of genetic progressivism, i.e., eugenics.

The highlight of the "Diversity = Death" section is "Potemkin Equality," an essay on affirmative action that makes a simple but stunning argument. The establishment claims that racial inequality is not based on genes that cannot be changed, but on institutions that can be changed. But, as Mr. Polignano points out, affirmative action does not actually address any of the alleged social causes of inequality. It merely creates a world that looks like those causes have been addressed.

Even by leftist standards, affirmative action fails. The real reason it exists is obviously to redistribute wealth and power away from whites.

In the section on "White Racial Activism" we learn that Mr. Polignano did not just read a few science books and naively stumble into his confrontation with Emory. He was already a self-aware white nationalist. He includes essays on David Duke, William Pierce and David Irving. He also writes on the dead end of contemporary conservatism, the need for a white nationalist party and productive models for white community organizing.

Who should read this book? Anyone who is interested in discovering a new voice and fresh new arguments defending white nationalism. Mr. Polignano writes with clarity and seductive logic, as well as humor and brutal frankness.

But I would especially recommend *Taking Our Own Side* to college students, because Mr. Polignano is pretty much an ideal model for young white nationalists. He attended a prep school, won a full scholarship to a top university, and obviously adorned his high IQ with a broad education not only in the sciences but also in the liberal arts. To complete the well-rounded picture, he was a student athlete. Beyond that, he was an activist. He did not just believe; he fought for his beliefs.

The publication of *Taking Our Own Side* marks the welcome return of Mr. Polignano to activism after almost five years. He is the co-founder, managing editor and webmaster of Counter-Currents Publishing Ltd. (www.counter-currents.com), and this is one of their first books.

As the celebrated Prof. Kevin MacDonald says in his glowing foreword: "People like Mike Polignano are a rare and courageous breed. We need a lot more like him. And we have to find ways to support them financially as they continue their careers as effective writers and activists on behalf of the white majority of America." ✦

---

*Michael J. Polignano, *Taking Our Own Side*, edited by Dr. Greg Johnson, foreword by Dr. Kevin MacDonald, softcover, 189 pages, #588, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H.

Charles Edsall Whitlock is a nationalist publisher, living in California.

Young Revisionist's Questions Force Court to Drop Charges

NATIONALIST SENTIMENT IS INCREASING in Germany and throughout Europe. Several young German patriots, in an unusual maneuver, have actually filed criminal complaints against themselves for what, in much of Europe, is considered a crime, called "holocaust doubting." Kevin Kaether is one of them. As the struggle for human rights passes to a younger generation, the puppet government is increasingly desperate, but rather than have to deal with the truth, it finds the path of least resistance is to simply drop the charges.

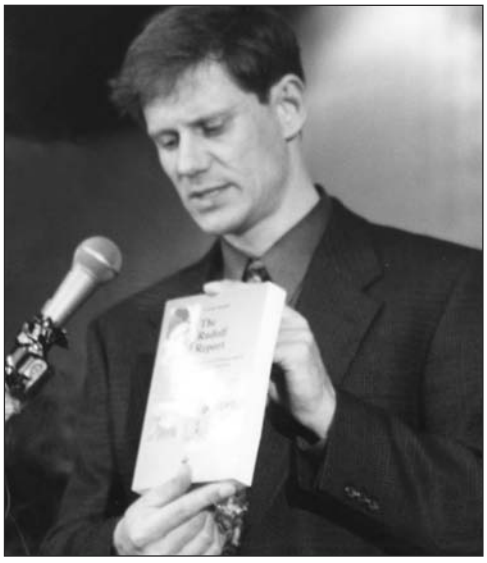
TRANSLATED BY J.M. DAMON

Germanophiles everywhere are following the "self-accusation" trials of young dissidents such as Kevin Kaether with great interest, and we are encouraged by the growth of Revisionist sentiment in the judiciary of the Federal Republic. As dissident attorney Sylvia Stolz remarked at her own sentencing: *Nicht alle Richter sind Schurken!* ("Not all judges are scoundrels.")

Kaether's most recent self-accusation trial began before Berlin District Court on October 25, 2010.

Kaether had originally mailed CDs of Germar Rudolf's Revisionist *Lectures on the Holocaust* to the Berlin attorney general, Lea Rosh, Prof. Wolfgang Benz and Prof. Ernst Nolte. This is considered a "crime" in Germany. Under the provisions of Sec. 130 of the German Penal Code, he then reported his "crime" to the authorities, accusing himself of *Volksverhetzung* ("incitement of the masses") in order to compel a *Wahrheitserhebung* ("judicial truth ascertainment") of the official "holocaust" narrative.

For this "crime" he was initially sentenced to eight months imprisonment without parole. However, the Berlin Superior Court (Kammergericht) set aside this sentence, ruling that mailing CDs did not constitute incitement of the masses and was not a punishable offense, for there was no public notice of it. His case was scheduled for retrial on October 25, 2010. This time, the persons to whom the CDs had been addressed were called as witnesses.



GERMAR RUDOLF
Banned historian's research used to help Kaether beat charges in German court.

Kaether, who has doubts about the official "holocaust" theory, welcomed an opportunity to be educated by the facts and the arguments of such an officially acknowledged "holocaust" expert as Prof. Wolfgang Benz, who was summoned as a witness. He embraced the chance to be convinced that 6 million Jews had really been gassed under Hitler and that he, Kaether, was in fact suffering under misapprehensions—i.e., his doubts of the holocaust tales. Kaether hoped for enlightenment from historian Prof. Ernst Nolte as well.

The court should have shown a lively interest in allowing the accused to be enlightened by these famous professors. The defendant, a so-called "holocaust" denier, was standing before the court eager to be instructed. He was prepared to abandon his heresies if presented with sufficient evidence of the veracity of the alleged holocaust. Alas, his redemption was not to be.

Performing an abrupt about-face, the court would not allow questioning of these knowledgeable witnesses by a defendant who was thirsting for knowledge and enlightenment. After just two questions directed at Prof. Nolte, the court terminated Kaether's questioning of witnesses.

On Nov. 1, 2010, before Kaether could ask Prof. Benz a single question, the court discontinued his trial. In preparation for his trial Kaether had submitted the following questions for the witnesses in the form of an "evidentiary motion," which the court apparently considered dangerous. By discontinuing the trial, the court was able to delete Kaether's questions.

QUESTIONS FOR NOLTE AND BENZ

. . . [W]e must determine whether the present book sent through the mails, Germar Rudolf's *Lectures on the Holocaust*, meets the criteria for "denying the 'holocaust'" or whether we are dealing with a scientific work that is based on empirical facts, and whose sending through the mails therefore cannot be proscribed. In addition, questioning of the witnesses will reveal uncertainty regarding the ruling by the Federal Supreme Court on *Offenkundigkeit* ("manifest obviousness") and necessitate additional evidentiary motions regarding the "holocaust" complex. In order to ascertain and debate these circumstances, all the witnesses must be asked the following questions:

1. Have you received the book I sent to you, *Lectures on the Holocaust*, by the diploma chemist Germar Rudolf?

2. Did you read this book?

3. Did you disseminate this book?

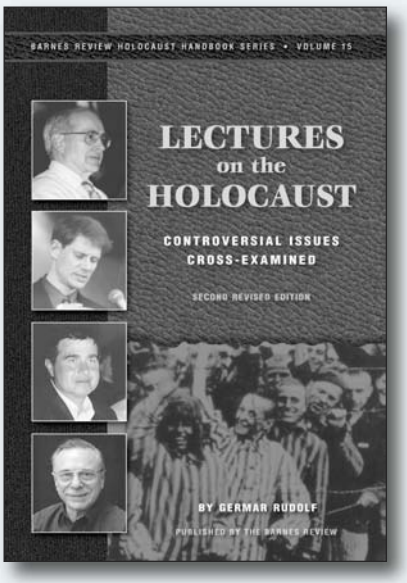
4. Did you make this book available to a third person?

5. Did you find any errors or mistakes in *Lectures on the Holocaust*?

MORE QUESTIONS FOR NOLTE

6. Is the following quotation taken from your book *Streitpunkte* applicable? [Ernst Nolte, *Streitpunkte*, Ullstein, Frankfurt am Main/Berlin, 1993, p 308]:

"The widely held opinion that all doubt about the prevailing conceptions of '[the] holocaust' with its 6 million Jewish victims is evidence of an inherently evil attitude and contempt for all mankind, and that it must be suppressed whenever possible, is completely unacceptable to science. This is because of the fundamental and overriding significance of the maxim '*De Omnibus Dubitandum Est*' ('Everything must be questioned') for the verification of truth. We must reject the proscription of doubts about the 'holocaust' because such proscription is an attack on the



The Book that Kevin Kaether Used to Beat the Charges:

Lectures on the Holocaust—Controversial Issues Cross Examined—updated and revised Second Edition

By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf has lectured to various audiences about the holocaust in the light of new findings. Rudolf's sometimes astounding facts and arguments fell on fertile soil among his listeners, as they were presented in a very sensitive and scholarly way. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Rudolf introduces the most important arguments for his findings, and his audience reacts with supportive, skeptical, and also hostile questions. The *Lectures* read like an exciting real-life exchange between persons of various points of view. The usual arguments against Revisionism are addressed and refuted. This book resembles an entertaining collection of answers to frequently asked questions on the holocaust. It is the best introduction into this taboo topic for both readers unfamiliar with the topic and for those wanting to know more. Softcover, 566 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free today at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to a major credit card.

very principle of freedom of scientific investigation."

7. Do you perceive an assault on freedom of scientific investigation in the conviction of Germar Rudolf by Mannheim District Court?

8. Is the following quotation, which is taken from your book *Streitpunkte [literally, "controversial subject"]*, relevant to the issue of freedom of scientific investigation? [Nolte, *ibid*., p 9] "Although I felt more challenged by 'Revisionism' than did other contemporary German historians, I was soon convinced that this school was being treated unscientifically in mainstream literature. It was treated solely with rejection, with suspicion of the motives of the authors, and by completely ignoring them."

9. In addition, you write the following in your work *Streitpunkte*: "Questions about the reliability of eyewitnesses, authenticity of documents, the scientific possibility or impossibility of certain processes and events, the credibility of statistics and the emphasis placed on certain circumstances are not only permissible, they are scientifically indispensable. Every attempt to banish certain arguments and evidence by ignoring or proscribing them must be considered illegitimate."

Prof. Nolte, in regard to this quotation, may we conclude that considerations and investigations by Revisionists should be considered legitimate and desirable?

Prof. Nolte, in regard to this quotation, may we conclude that considerations and investigations by Revisionists should be considered legitimate and desirable?

10. In 1999, you published the work *Feindliche Nähe* in association with the leftist French philosopher Francois Furet. Here is a quotation that you yourself wrote. [François Furet—Ernst Nolte, *Feindliche Nähe*, *Kommunismus und Faschismus im 20. Jahrhundert: Ein Briefwechsel*, München (Herbig), 1998, pp 74-79]

"If radical Revisionism were correct in its contention that a 'holocaust,' in the sense of extensive and systematic extermination measures originating in the highest levels of government, never existed, I would have to make the following confession: National Socialism was not a '*Verzerrte Kopie Des Bolschewismus'* (deformed copy of Bolshevism). Rather, National Socialism was occupied exclusively with the survival struggle of a Germany that had been internationally forced onto the defensive. No author willingly admits that his work is lying in ruins, and so I have a vital interest in demonstrating that Revisionism is incorrect—at least in its radical version."

Prof. Nolte, more than 12 years have now passed since the publication of *Feindliche Nähe*. In the course of ongoing Revisionist findings, have you already had to admit or concede incorrectness in any of your earlier historical publications? If so, which ones?

11. In your work *Der Kausale Nexus*, you cover the "confession" of Rudolf Höss, commandant of Auschwitz Camp, as well as the Gerstein documents and eyewitness testimony, and you write the following. [Ernst Nolte, *Der Kausale Nexus*: Über Revisionen und Revisionisten in der Geschictswissenschaft, Herbig, Munich, 2002, pp 96 ff.]

"The confessions of the commandant of Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss, which undeniably contributed greatly to the collapse of the defense of alleged war criminals in the Nuremberg trials, were obtained by the use of torture. Under the rules of Western jurisprudence, they would have been inadmissible in a court of law. The so-called Gerstein Documents are so filled with contradictions, and include so many scientific impossibilities, that they must be dismissed as worthless. The greater part by far of witness testimony rests on hearsay and unsubstantiated assumptions. The reports of the few eyewitnesses contradict one another, which creates doubt concerning their credibility. . . .

"In contrast to the investigations of the Katyn massacre following the Wehrmacht's discovery of mass graves in 1943, no international commissions of experts were allowed to scientifically investigate the allegations of homicidal gassings in German concentrations following World War II. The responsibility for this lack of investigation rests with the Soviet and Polish Communists. . . . The widespread publications of photographs of crematoria as well as canisters with the label 'Zyklon B Poison Gas' have no evidentiary significance, since crematoria were necessitated by the recurrent epidemics and Zyklon B was the standard pesticide used to control typhus-bearing lice everywhere that large numbers of people lived under poor sanitary conditions. . . .

"For these reasons, it is vitally necessary to question postwar rulings that mass exterminations in homicidal gas chambers were 'proved' by countless statements and unsubstantiated 'facts' of which there are no doubts whatsoever. Such questioning must be allowed, or else scientific truth in this area of history is ruled out—it is simply not a possibility."

Prof. Nolte, did I state the passage correctly? If so, what information and insight can we now consider obvious and allowable in court?

12. In your book *Der Kausale Nexus* [E. Nolte, *ibid*., p 122] you write the following:

"At issue is the allegation that, on the basis of scientific evidence and matters of fact, there either were no mass killings by gassings or else they did not occur to the extent alleged. Here I am referring to chemical investigations, including an expert report [*The Rudolf Expert Report*] comparing residues of cyanide in delousing chambers at Auschwitz with residues in areas designated in construction plans as crematoria morgues. [*The Rudolf Expert Report* was commissioned by a German court during the trial of Gen. Remer in 1992 and carried out by Diploma Chemist Germar Rudolf of Max Planck Institute, who was subsequently sentenced to 30 months imprisonment.]

"These investigations were carried out by Leuchter, Rudolf and Lüftl. They also include extremely detailed studies by Carlo Mattogno that include burn-hours, coke consumption and similar matters. It is impossible to objectively argue against the recurrent thesis that what is scientifically or technically impossible could not have taken place, notwithstanding hundreds of confessions and eyewitness accounts asserted the contrary. Such a thesis cannot be scientifically argued, on principle. Objectively and scientifically speaking, the admission is unavoidable that humanities scholars and ideologists should have no voice in such an argument [that pertains to the realm of the natural sciences]."

At issue is the allegation that, on the basis of scientific evidence and matters of fact, there either were no mass killings by gassings or else they did not occur to the extent alleged.

Prof. Nolte, please explain to us whether Rudolf erred and, in case his work contains mistakes, tell us what they are. In 1993, 300 professors of chemistry were unable to find a single mistake in *Rudolf's Expert Report*, and Swiss expert witness Prof. Henri Ramuz attested to its correctness before Court Chatel-St. Denis on May 18, 1997.

13. Shortly before his death in June 2006, the "holocaust" specialist Raul Hilberg, who is frequently quoted by official historians, felt obliged to admit that a great deal of research is still required in "holocaust" historiography. Hilberg [author of the three-volume *Destruction of European Jewry*] admitted, "We understand perhaps 20 percent of the holocaust." (*Der Standard*, Vienna, June 10, 2006, p 42). Jürgen Heynsel of the Warsaw Jewish Historical Institute endorsed this assessment: "The decisive stage of writing the history of the holocaust is still before us." ("Kein Schindler" in *Neues Deutschland*, October 13, 2009.)

Prof. Nolte, in view of Hilberg's and Heynsel's elucidations, do you consider the "holocaust" to be a "manifestly obvious" fact that has no need of supporting evidence and further research?

QUESTIONS FOR WITNESS BENZ

14. The Federal Republic of Germany has decreed that *Holocaust-Offenkundigkeit* ("the manifest obviousness of the holocaust") is unquestionable and the Federal Supreme Court has decreed it is unchallengeable. Since the Deckert trial, "[G]enocide committed against the Jews, primarily in gas chambers of concentration camps, is a manifestly obvious historical fact." (Court Verdict 1 StR 179/94)

Why then was Daniel Goldhagen's book *Hitler's Willing Executioners* not placed on the index of proscribed books and why was he not charged with a crime, since he writes in his book that "gassing was a minor event in the murder of Jews"?

15. Are you aware that both Rita Süssmuth (former president of the Bundestag) and Fritjof Meyer (former editor of *Spiegel* magazine) reduced the number of Jewish victims gassed at Auschwitz to 356,000 and relocated the "murder weapons" or places of mass murder (the alleged "gas chambers" of official historiography) to two farmhouses that stood outside Auschwitz Camp and no longer exist?

16. The office of the district attorney of Stuttgart accepted these revisions as authentic and declined to prosecute author Fritjof Meyer, chief editor of *Spiegel*, and former president of the Bundestag Rita Süssmuth, publisher of the article "*Die zahl der opfer von Auschwitz—Neue erkenntnisse durch neue archivfunde"* ("Archival discoveries give new insights into the number of victims as Auschwitz"; in the periodical *Osteuropa*, 5, 2002, pp 631-ff.) The district attorney declined to prosecute Meyer and Süssmuth for violating Section 130 of the Penal Code—the corresponding Order to Stop Proceedings was released on May 28, 2003 in Document 4 Js 75185/02.

In your opinion, is the principle of "manifest obviousness" still operative?

17. How can the obvious fact be explained that obviously the official number of "holocaust" victims is continuing to melt like snow in the sun of springtime? Can acceptance of the evidence submitted by Fritjof Meyer be ascribed to the fact that the last camp commander of

Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss, signed this confession with its fantastical numbers under torture—in the hope and expectation that the exaggerations would be recognized and attention directed to the circumstances under which the incriminating testimony was obtained?

18. The world-renowned "Jewish holocaust" researcher and author Gitta Sereny stated in *The London Times* on August 29, 2001: "Why in the world have these people made Auschwitz into a holy cow? Auschwitz was a terrible place, but it was not an extermination camp!"

As a distinguished historian, can you explain why I, an independent researcher, should not believe the distinguished holocaust historian Gitta Sereny, especially considering that according to official historiography, Auschwitz was supposed to be the center of "Jewish extermination"?

19. In conjunction with the article by Fritjof Meyer and Rita Süssmuth as well as the statements of Hilberg, Sereney and Heynsel, do you consider an examination and revision of the official account of Auschwitz necessary?

KEVIN KAETHER
Holds a copy of *Lectures on the Holocaust*.

20. What is your opinion of the findings of official historiography that after 1960, Dachau could no longer be considered the center of alleged National Socialist "exterminations"? Also, what brought about the sudden recent findings that no homicidal gassings took place there at all?

21. Tell me on which facts and documents are the new findings based, that no one was gassed at Dachau, even though the Allied "factfinders" at Nuremberg alleged the exact opposite?

22. Why is it not explained in detail which "facts" were originally used to allege mass exterminations at Dachau, and what evidence was later used to prove that the opposite was true?

23. As an acknowledged expert, you can surely inform me as to which of the two following National Socialist verdicts in our so-called "nation of laws" is true and which false, as well as why it is true or false:

a) "Concentration Camp Majdanek contained no gas chamber." (verdict of Berlin District Court [8.5.1950, PKs 3/50]) and

b) "Mass gassings took place in Majdanek." (verdict of Düsseldorf District Court [30.6. 1981, XVII-1/75 S])

Let me point out that both verdicts refer to the same period of time. I sincerely request elucidation in this matter.

24. In addition, you can surely also instruct me in my quest for real truth as to which truth is correct: the truth proclaimed in the Nuremberg Tribunal or the truth proclaimed in Düsseldorf District Court. Nuremberg Tribunal Document 3311-PS "proved" that hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed with steam at Treblinka, but decades later Düsseldorf District Court (K I Is 2/64) proclaimed that these victims were not steamed but rather gassed. I sincerely request some elucidation in this matter.

25. Why does the so-called "Federal Republic" enact legal ordinances to protect narratives and allegations that even the government itself cannot coherently explain? For lack of space, I have listed only a few isolated examples of these contradictions. Why does the "Federal Republic" not allow free and independent historical research into the historical subject of the "holocaust"?

Why are historians who arrive at differing conclusions regarding the "holocaust" slandered, demonized and incarcerated, even though their findings have never been disproved in court? ✦

J.M. Damon, the translator of this piece, makes articles about Germany's historical plight accessible to those who do not read the German language. The original German is posted at http://globalfire.tv/nj/10de/verfolgungen/kevins_fragen.htm. Kevin Kaether may be contacted at kevinkaether@gmx.de.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONGRATULATIONS—BUT WATCH OUT

Mr. Peter Christian in his book *The Work of All Ages* effectively covers the period from biblical times to the present, identifying those culpable for our plight today. To his credit, he does this with a minimal amount of ink. While he rightfully excoriates Freemasonry and the secret societies throughout his work, he administers the proverbial "poke in the eye" to those of us in the America First movement who are growing accustomed to receiving such pokes. In his closing chapter entitled: "At the crossroads," he correctly says that "in the 2010 elections we had a chance to elect the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate and it would be wise to have thrown out all incumbents because they have been proven unworthy of our trust."

But then he goes on to say that "of course there are exceptions, men like Ron Paul and several others like him who uphold the constitution and put America first."

It boggles my mind how somebody could correctly indict Freemasonry and secret societies and then turn around and endorse a politician like Ron Paul, a well-known Freemason.

Also, it would have been nice if Christian had identified the others like Rep. Paul. The simple fact of the matter is there are no members of the Congress that could be honestly called America First. Yes, it's that bad. They are all bought and paid for by the people Mr. Christian writes about in his book, including Ron Paul and the "several others like him" that Mr. Christian speaks of.

DENNIS JAMES
Via email

[This fantastic book (softcover, 235 pages) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H. See the order form at the end of this issue to request your copy. —Ed.]

DISNEY ARTICLE WAS GREAT

Your feature article on Walt Disney in the March/April issue gave us a new appreciation of America's most famous animated cartoon creator. His treatment by the Hebrew invaders of Hollywood is reminiscent of that accorded another great film pioneer, D.W. Griffith.

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Walt Disney:
The man and his work
ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:
• False Flags: The disaster route to the NWO
• Inside the Cuban missile crisis
• Will the world really end in 2012?
• Mutiny of the militias
• Origins of European man
• Germany after Stalingrad
• German ace the next Fuehrer?
• The Allies and civilized combat
• The court of the Red Tsar

One item omitted from the story was Disney's reception of Leni Riefenstahl during her 1938 visit to the United States. As an admirer of her work, it seems Disney was the only one with the courtesy and common decency to do so, after Hollywood's Jews organized a boycott against the legendary German filmmaker. With planned appearances to promote her classic documentary *Olympia* canceled, Riefenstahl was forced to return to Germany without finding a single distributor for the film in the United States. (As a side note, it should be mentioned that Leni Riefenstahl did meet with auto manufacturer Henry Ford at his invitation on November 18.)

M. KOEHL
Wisconsin

[Matt Koehl is head of the New Order, a nonprofit, nonpolitical association offering an Aryan spiritual alternative, which is the successor organization to the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell. He can be reached at: P.O. Box 270486, Milwaukee, WI 53227; or by e-mail at mail@theneworder.org.—Ed.]

WHO ADDED THAT?

In my article with Wilhelm Mann in the March/April 2011 TBR, "Hans Ulrich Rudel: The man who might have been Fuehrer," that fact written on page 55 was modified. "[the most ever]" was changed to "[the most ever by a German pilot]."

Stuka pilot Hans Ulrich Rudel's amazing, unsurpassed 2,530 combat missions flown over the Eastern Front between 1941 and 1945 is officially recognized as a world record for any pilot flying under any flag for any length of time. For the record, no other pilot has even come close to matching Rudel's 2,530 combat missions and none probably ever will. Among his kills were a Soviet battleship and 519 tanks. Rudel was a unique phenomenon, something we tried to get across in the article.

Of note, while the German Rudel flew the most combat missions ever, another German, Major Erich Hartmann, was the top-scoring fighter pilot of any war, with 352 victories in 1,425 missions. Amazingly, both these gentlemen survived the war.

Also of interest, Rudel volunteered for Stuka training because there were no current openings for fighter training, which most cadets wanted. To avoid what he considered the less exciting job of piloting large bombers, he selected Stukas and was shocked when many of his fellow cadets were sent to fighter training after all. But he made the best of it, to say the least—he became the best.

CAROLYN YEAGER
Texas

LINCOLN CONSPIRACY MUSEUM?

A new movie directed by Robert Redford makes its debut in theaters this April. Titled *The Conspirator*, the film concentrates on the arrest and trial of Mary Surratt. Accused of plotting with other confederates to harm the president, Mary Surratt was executed in 1865, and remains the only woman ever hanged by the U.S. government. But questions remain to this day. Was she really guilty? Or was she a victim of a far wider conspiracy that stretched all the way up to the highest levels of the federal government? Just about 146 years after the fact, the truth is still being sifted out. From that point of view, any publicity that draws attention to Mary Surratt's fate should be welcomed. President Andrew Johnson declined to pardon Mary because he said she "kept the nest" for the conspirators. What he was referring to was the Surratt boardinghouse located at 604 (then 541) H Street, N.W. Amazingly, this structure is still

Continued on following page . . .

Continued from reverse . . .

standing today, although now being operated as an oriental restaurant. Wouldn't it be wonderful if this venue was preserved for all time and dedicated as a museum for a true history of "the Lincoln Conspiracy"?

Bill Kuhn
Via email

[Any Barnes Review readers interested in helping Mr. Kuhn purchase this historic property for the purpose of turning it into a museum dedicated to the truth about the conspiracy behind the Lincoln assassination can email willymax@earthlink.net.—Ed.]

THEY LIKE SOME TBR CONTENT

When I read John Tiffany's commentary "A Man to Celebrate" (in TBR, January/February 2011), I laughed out loud, as he's doing what the media does to brainwash, or set a tone or attitude or whatever. "Establishment scribblers have long claimed" . . . "a hidden agenda on the part of certain people to denigrate the founders of . . . Western civilization." I agree with the word used in the second paragraph: "bollixed-up." It's apt and wonderful. Not everything written in the past is false. It's just different from our lives, so seems impossible.

I especially liked Paul Angel's editorial: "Just Imagine" about the loss of free speech and the holocaust. Yes. It's happening here too, isn't it? The last question in the editorial everyone has to answer for himself. Whom will you betray? (rhetorical) I liked that last paragraph. No man has a right to rescind the right to think and speak freely on important subjects. But I do think "bollixed-up" opinions with no scholarship behind them make other contributions suspect.

I really admired Peter Papaherakles's article on Alexander the Great; that is truth well said. The whole article is very insightful, in our opinion, and we could not be more in accord. Wish everyone could read it.

Gerald and Dorothy Zenzen
California

ARTICLE WAS MEAN-SPIRITED

In writing in response to the Jan./Feb. 2011 cover story in regard to Alexander the Great by Peter Papaherakles, may I paraphrase the bard of Avon when I say, "Methinks the writer doth protest too much" when defending Alexander from the supposedly negative "charge" of homosexuality? Scholars may well and do indeed continue to debate the sexuality of long-deceased individuals such as Alexander, as well as Lincoln, Hitler, J. Edgar Hoover etc. However, it serves no one well to pursue an archaic and bitter diatribe against homosexuality *per se* as if this were, in and of itself, a settled issue, as your writer apparently views it as such.

As a health care professional, I would hope that our society, having gone beyond the tired and hateful arguments against whether gays can serve openly in the military and if gay marriage somehow "harms the institutions of marriage and the family," would recognize homosexuality in and of itself as simply morally neutral. Homosexuality, like its opposite on the sexual continuum, heterosexuality, can be lived either responsibly in a committed monogamous and dignified manner or irresponsibly as in a promiscuous, purely hedonistic manner. But to portray the possible homosexuality of an historical figure as if it were somehow a blight on his character, a source of scandal, is to betray only the hateful and mean-spirited prejudices of the writer and is not in keeping with the method of modern historical research.

Darren J. Foster, LPN
Via email

SON OF STALIN

The article by Dan Michaels "Inside the Court of the Red Tsar" (TBR, March/April 2011), was very informative with the exception of the statement on page 61 that Josef Stalin chose to let his son Yakov die rather than accept an exchange of prisoners. The incontrovertible facts are that in 1941, Yakov and his 4-year-old son were imprisoned at Dachau, a favorite prison for elitist political prisoners.

Three days after Dachau surrendered to the U.S. Army, they were both duly transferred to the Tyrol along with other distinguished guests such as the ex-chancellor of Austria, Kurt Schuschnigg, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Prince Xavier de Bourbon de Parma and the German Lutheran pastor Rev. Martin Niemoeller. Yakov and his son were eventually relocated to Connecticut.

Edgar Lucidi
Via email

LEFT AND RIGHT HANDED SWASTIKAS

Much has been written about the swastika, possibly the most interesting symbol in human history. The reference (TBR, March/April 2011) to ancient Tibetan use demands brief comment. Generally in Indo-European tradition, the benevolent form is exactly the one chosen by Adolf Hitler. It is amazing how even supposed experts have repeated the nonsense that he got it, or put it deliberately, the wrong way around. In Buddhism, the symbol is found in both directions, and normally rests flat on one side, not on a point.

Camile Watson
England

NO, NO, NO ON WALT DISNEY!

I was at first happy to see your article on Walt Disney in the March/April 2011 edition. Happy, that is, until I researched him a little more. Did you know that Walt Disney was a 33rd-degree Freemason? He even had a special "watering hole" called Club 33 on 33 Royal Street in the heart of the New Orleans USA section of Disneyland, although many of the maps omit it.

And why did Disney insist on preying on the greatest fears of children? He was always killing off the parents of children and leaving them as orphans. And what was up with Disney's infatuation with the occult? Wizards and witches abound in his films.

It got even worse when Disney left, no doubt. In one of the "Duck Tales" movies, occult Masonic symbology is prevalent—pyramids, Baphomet figures, all-seeing eyes and the like appear again and again. I point Barnes Review readers to a video on YouTube: http://www.forbiddenknowledgetv.com/videos/mind-control/disney-mind-control-exposed.html. In it you will find what I consider some very valid criticisms of Disney and his work. Otherwise, keep up the good work. You have an intriguing magazine.

Ronald K., via email

We Want Your Input . . . Send us your Letters & Emails!

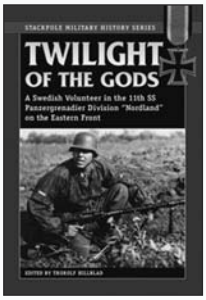
We love to hear from our readers whether you have praise or criticisms. Please send your thoughtful comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email us at editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit letters for length but will retain the spirit of your message. Suggested letter length is 300 words or fewer. We print all sides of the issues. Ideas for stories and manuscripts are welcome. Submit to same address above.

Revisionist Books on World War II History

Rommel's Lieutenants

The Men Who Served the Desert Fox, France, 1940. By Samuel W. Mitcham Jr. Covers Erwin Rommel's WWII battles before he led the legendary Afrika Korps. First work to recognize the talented staff officers and company, battalion and regimental commanders who supported Rommel. Rommel achieved immortality as the Desert Fox in the sands of Africa, but his first field command was the 7th Panzer Division. During the 1940 campaign in France, the unit suffered more casualties than any other German division and at the same time inflicted heavy losses on the Allies, taking almost 100,000 prisoners. The Ghost Division's success owed much to Rommel's subordinates, who aided Rommel more than he admitted in his papers and whom historians have generally overlooked. This book remedies that oversight. Softcover, 256 pages, #560, *$19*.

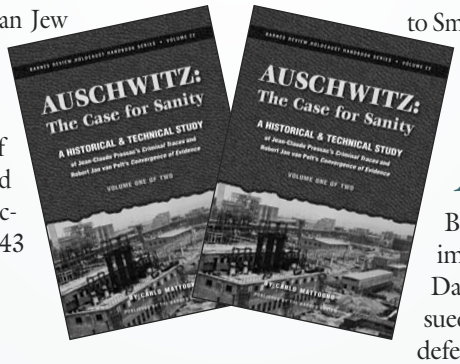
Twilight of the Gods



A Swedish Volunteer in the 11th SS Panzergrenadier Division Nordland on the Eastern Front. By Thorolf Hillblad. A no-holds-barred narrative of conflict on the Eastern Front. This is the story of Erik Wallin, a Swede who volunteered for the Waffen-SS, serving in the panzer reconnaissance battalion of the 11th SS Panzergrenadier Division, a unit composed mainly of volunteers from Scandinavia. The division saw combat in the Courland Pocket, along the Oder River, and in Berlin. Softcover, 160 pages, #553, *$19*.

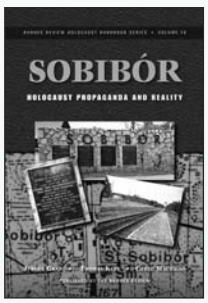
Hitler's Jewish Soldiers

By Bryan Mark Rigg. The author, an American Jew who volunteered with the Israeli Army, concludes that 150,000 soldiers of Jewish ancestry served admirably in the German army during World War II—and with the full knowledge of Hitler. He also says that these Jewish soldiers did not know of the so-called "holocaust." Many pictures of Jewish soldiers and officers. Softcover, 443 pages, #330, *$17*.



Stalin's War of Extermination

By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet censored in rest of the West. Thousands of copies sold. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, *$40*.



Jewish Emigration from the Reich

By Ingrid Weckert. In his early years as the leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler made it very easy for those who wanted to leave the Third Reich to do so. Jews in particular who wanted to move from Germany were given the opportunity to take their possessions and go, unmolested. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, *$8*.

Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda

By Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno & Thomas Kues. According to mainstream historiography, 170,000 to 250,000 Jews were exterminated here in gas chambers between May 1942 and October 1943. In this book, the official version of what transpired at Sobibór is put under the microscope. The authors show the historiography of the camp is not based on fact, but on the selective use of eyewitness testimonies, which are riddled with contradictions. Softcover, 445 pages, illustrated, #536, *$25*.

Smedley Butler's War Is a Racket

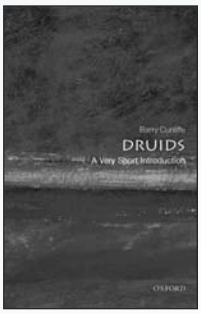
War Is a Racket by Smedley Butler is a famous speech denouncing the military-industrial complex. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes war profits that benefit few at the expense of many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Smedley Darlington Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to government policies. Sections include: "War is a Racket"; "Who Makes the Profits?"; "Who Pays the Bills?"; "How to Smash this Racket!; and "To Hell with War!" Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, just *$4*. No further discounts on this item. No S&H inside U.S. on this item.

Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity

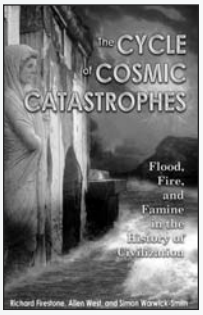
By Carlo Mattogno. A two-book set of prime importance. Accusers claimed British historian David Irving was a "Holocaust denier." Irving sued for libel. During the trial, Debbie Lipstadt's defense team called Prof. Robert Jan van Pelt as an expert witness to refute Revisionist assertions about Auschwitz. Ever since, van Pelt—with Jean-Claude Pressac) have been praised as slayers of Revisionism. This book is a refutation of the testimony of van Pelt and Pressac. Softcover, 6 x 9, two volumes. Vol. 1 is 366 pages; Vol. 2 is 390 pages—756 total. Indexed, B&W illustrations. Two-book set: #551, *$45*. Add *$25* for a library-style case in which to house the volumes on your home library shelf.

TBR SUBSCRIBERS TAKE 10% OFF LIST PRICES. PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE SHIPPING & HANDLING. SEE PAGE B-4 AT END.

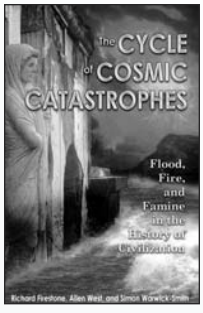
Revisionist Books
On a Wide Range of Historical Topics



The Druids: A Very Short Introduction. By Barry Cunliffe. The Druids have been known and discussed for at least 2,400 years, first by Greek writers and later by the Romans, who came in contact with them in Gaul and Britain. According to these sources, they were a learned caste who officiated in religious ceremonies, taught the ancient wisdoms, and were revered as philosophers. But few figures flit so elusively through history. Even today, the Druids remain an enigmatic puzzle. Sifting though the most recent evidence, Barry Cunliffe offers an expert's best guess as to what can and cannot be said about the Druid caste. Softcover, 144 pages, #556, *$12.*



The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes: Flood, Fire and Famine in the History of the World. This book reads like a mystery novel while presenting hard evidence for a cosmic catastrophe 13,000 years ago that wiped out mammoths and other large and small animals in North America. For the last 25 years, prescient scientists have urged greater awareness of such cataclysms. By Firestone, West, and Warwick-Smith. Softcover, 416 pages, #457, *$20.*



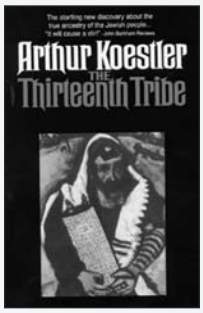
Ancient Iraq. By Georges Roux. Learn about the rich history of Iraq, being obliterated by the U.S. over the past decade. Go inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the Mesolithic and Neolithic eras to the farms of the ancient inhabitants. You'll also read of the advanced civilizations of Iraq's past including the Hassuna, Jemdat-Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur; and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites, Arameans and Hurrians also covered. Softcover, 576 pages, #400, *$16.*

ORDER FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

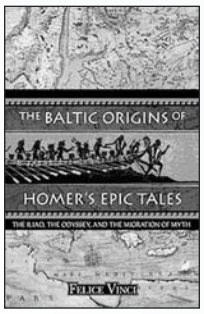
P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003

1-877-773-9077 TOLL FREE

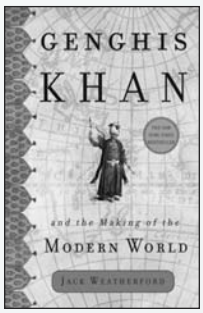
Add S&H as follows: On orders up to $50, add $5 S&H. From $50.01 to $100 add $10 S&H. Over $100 add $15 S&H. Outside U.S. email tbrca@aol.com for best shipping rates to your nation.



The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. This classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military force to be reckoned with. Their descendants (the Ashkenazim) have gone on to become the majority of the inhabitants of the state of Israel and vastly outnumber their Sephardic brethren around the globe. Softcover, #61, 255 pages, *$17.*

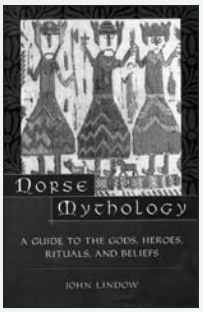


The Baltic Origins of Homer's Epics. Here is compelling evidence that the events of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* took place in the Baltic region and not the Mediterranean. Reveals how a dramatic climate change forced the migration of an entire people and their myths to ancient Greece and identifies the true locations of Troy and Ithaca in the Baltic Sea and Calypso's Isle in the North Atlantic Ocean—following Homer's own descriptions. Inspired by Plutarch's remark that Calypso's Isle was only five days sailing from Britain, Felice Vinci argues that Homer's epic tales had to have been in Northern Europe. Ancient cities and geographic sites match much more closely to the Baltic—including the famous whirlpool of Charybdis etc. Softcover, 384 pages, #456, *$23.*

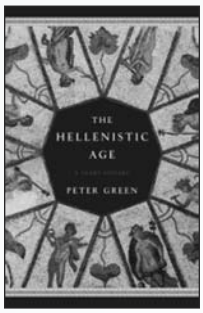


Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World. By Jack Weatherford. The name Genghis Khan often conjures the image of a bloodthirsty barbarian on horseback leading a ruthless band of nomadic and merciless warriors in the looting of the civilized world. But the surprising argument of the author is that Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a world awakening, an unprecedented explosion of technologies, trade and ideas. Who was the real Genghis Khan? Find out in this fascinating book. Softcover, 352 pages, item #425, *$15.*

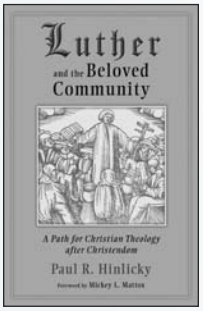
Jewish History, Jewish Religion. By Israel Shahak. To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen, the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable and may be the reason for the historical phenomenon of "antisemitism." Brief quotations from the Babylonian Talmud are disturbing. #246, softcover, 120 pages, *$23.*



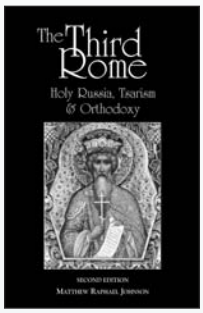
Norse Mythology. By John Lindow, a specialist in Scandinavian medieval studies and folklore. Giants, elves, black elves, dwarves, Fenrir the gigantic wolf, the sea serpent of Midgard, the Valkyries, Odin and his eight-legged horse Sleipnir, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Ragnar Lodbrok, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of their mythological imagery. A great reference book to pass on to children and grandchildren who may have little knowledge of the beliefs of our pre-Christian ancestors. A book for the ages. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, *$19*.



The Hellenistic Age: A Short History. The Hellenistic era witnessed the overlap of antiquity's two great Western civilizations, the Greek and the Roman. This was the epoch of Alexander's vast expansion of the Greco-Macedonian world, the rise and fall of his successors' major dynasties in Egypt and Asia and, ultimately, the establishment of Rome as the first Mediterranean superpower. The Hellenistic Age chronicles the years 336 to 30 BCE, from the days of Philip and Alexander of Macedon to the death of Cleopatra and the final triumph of Augustus. Peter Green's remarkably far-ranging study covers the prevalent themes and events of those centuries: the Hellenization of an immense swath of the known world—from Egypt to India; the lengthy and chaotic partition of this empire by rival Macedonian marshals; the decline of the city state; and, finally, Rome's moment of transition from republican to imperial rule. Hardback, 240 pages, #485, *$22*.



Luther & the Beloved Community: Christian Theology After Christendom. By Paul R. Hinlicky. Is Christian belief tenable today? Is it possible to be a creedal Christian? With the help of Martin Luther, the author here explores classical Christian beliefs regarding the work of Jesus Christ and human nature and destiny. He also counters contemporary objections to creedal faith, from the so-called "new perspective on Paul" to Pope Benedict's rejection of the Augsburg Confession to the continuing challenge of Marx. Softcover, 430 pages, #554, *$45*.

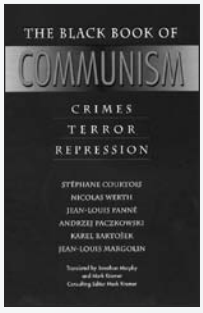


The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson, former editor of TBR and an acknowledged expert on global nationalists movements. Academic historians, liberals and Communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of Tsarist Russia from St. Vladimir through Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great to Tsar St. Nicholas II—Russia before bloody Bolshevism. Counters centuries of lies about this staunchly Christian nation. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25*.

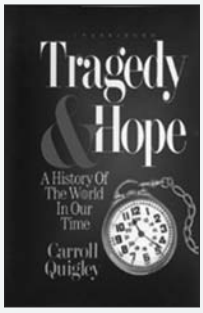
Leonardo da Vinci: The Marvelous Works of Nature & Man. By Martin Kemp. Take a mesmerizing journey through the whole span of the great man's life. The author gives a full account of Leonardo's artistic, scientific and technological achievements. Generously illustrated with 16 color plates and many more illustrations in black and white. Has there ever been—before or since—a man with a mind like that of da Vinci's? Find out! Softcover, 432 pages, #491, *$28*.

Amerigo Vespucci: The Man Who Gave His Name to America. By Felipe Fernandez-Armesta. In 1507, European cartographers were redrawing their maps of the world and naming new-found lands of the Western Hemisphere. They settled on the name "America," in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine explorer. Here we meet Amerigo as he really was: a slaver and jewel trader; a rival of Columbus; a sorcerer. Filled with anecdotes, this readable account goes from Medicean Florence to the Sevillian court of Ferdinand and Isabella, across the Atlantic to the New World. Hardback, 256 pages, #482, *$25*.

Gold in the Furnace. A vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany after World War II. Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians murdered from Allied firebombings and millions more driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million German POWs—many of them non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure. From the so-called "high priestess" of Hitler. Softcover, 292 pages, #430, *$45*.



The Black Book of Communism. A team of historians chronicles the crimes of Communism—gassings in forests, starvation, mass execution, rape of the women of the conquered—the list goes on and on.The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published. Perhaps no other book so thoroughly covers the vast number of Communist crimes as does this massive tome. Hardback, 1,120 pages, #235, *$49*.



Tragedy and Hope. By Carroll Quigley. This famous history of the world in our time, published in 1966, immediately became an object of suppression. The author, a history professor, exposes the secret world of government. The Council on Foreign Relations tried to stop publication of this book but failed. This is a book considered "must reading," even by today's politicians and global leaders as well as the common man. Hardback, 1,348 pages, #37, *$40*.

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book and video purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—Add Domestic S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
OUTSIDE U.S.—Add Foreign S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
MAKE A DONATION TO TBR'S BOOK PUBLISHING EFFORTS:	
ORDER TOTAL:	

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check/Money Order ❑ Visa ❑ MasterCard ❑ AmEx ❑ Discover

Card # _____

Expires _____ Signature _____

MAILING INFORMATION: Attach mailing label from envelope in which this issue was mailed if you desire. Please make any address corrections on label or indicate address change below.

❑ MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED. Corrected address is below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

TBR311

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
MasterCard/Visa/AmEX/Discover
1-877-773-9077
M-F 8:30 am to 5:00 pm PST

DOMESTIC S&H Charges

Orders up to $50: **$5**

From $50.01 to $100: **$10**

Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $13, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, please call 951-587-6936 or email TBRca@aol.com.

2011 TBR BINDERS AVAILABLE:
JUST $25 EACH.
NO CHARGE FOR S&H IN U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE have your credit card ready and call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to order OR remove this ordering form and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order books & subscriptions online at barnesreview.com.
A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is REGULARLY $46. Canada and Mexico are REGULARLY $65 per year. All other nations are REGULARLY $80 per year sent via airmail.

PRICING FOR SPECIAL "NEANDERTHAL ISSUE"

1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each.
No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com or call 951-587-6936 for shipping rates to your nation. Buy extras!